





## SACCHARINE REVOLUTION

## Plan for Co-operative Beet-sugar Manufacture.

## The Cahuenga Farmers Desire to Eliminate Germany.

## The Government Bounty Ought to Go to the Grower.

The Vast Difference in Profits of Growing Beets — Fifteen Hundred Acres Pledged—Statistics of Cost and Profit.

The farmers of the Cahuenga Valley held an enthusiastic meeting last evening and took preliminary steps in an enterprise that may prove to be the inauguration of a revolution in the sugar manufacturing industry of the United States, placing it on the same basis as in Germany, where, of 401 beet-sugar factories, 330 are run on the co-operative plan.

The sugar-beet question is not a new one in the Cahuenga Valley. Years before anything was done in this line at Chino, sugar beets had been raised in Cahuenga, and tested, giving a remarkably high percentage of sugar, and a very heavy yield per acre.

From time to time desultory efforts have been made toward the inauguration of the industry on a practical scale but the efforts always fell through. Since the success of the Chino factory renewal attempts have been made. The belief among farmers here is that the only way for the grower to get the full benefit of the Government bounty of 2 cents a pound is to commence work on the co-operative plan, the growers owning the stock in the enterprise in proportion to their acreage.

Acting on this theory, at a meeting of Cahuenga farmers held a week ago a committee of five was appointed to canvass the district and ascertain how much land could be counted on for sugar beets under such a proposition. The committee reported last night to a meeting at the hall over the Colegrove postoffice.

Mr. Moll called the meeting to order, H. H. Phelps acting as secretary. The committee had each taken subdivisions of the Cahuenga district. Lists of names were read of farmers who pledged themselves to plant the number of acres set opposite their names, provided a factory is established which will pay fair prices for the beets. The first list aggregated 990 acres, including 500 by Hammel and Denker. The second list gave 124 acres, including 100 acres by ex-Senator Cole. The third list aggregated 413 acres. Many offered to rent land for sugar beets, besides what they promised to put in themselves. Others wanted some more definite information before promising. Many land owners could not yet be seen. The above acreage aggregates 1527 acres in quantities of from five to 500 acres.

Frank J. Captain addressed the meeting by special request in regard to the beet-sugar business. He said the raising of beets was one thing; the making of sugar another. Both parties must work together. The growers must give a bond on their land to pay for the factory, otherwise they would never get the money. The factory of 200 tons of beets capacity daily would cost \$242,000. He read a statement of the manner in which the enterprise could be run on a co-operative plan. There should be a capital stock of \$300,000 in \$100 shares. Stockholders would only have to pay preliminary expenses in cash but must bond the land and raise one acre of beets for each share of stock. The communication should be opened with capitalists to build the factory, incorporate and elect officers. The co-operative corporation is then ready for business. He read a form of bond which the growers would have to sign, running for five years, during which time they would have to cultivate and deliver their beets to the factory.

The price to be paid for beets would be \$2.50 per ton for beets going 12 per cent sugar, and 25 cents per ton more for each per cent. The bond would be released at the end of five years, provided the conditions were fulfilled. If the land were not properly cultivated the co-operative company could have the work done and deduct the cost from what was coming to the grower. Mr. Captain repeated that, to get the necessary money, it was absolutely necessary to secure the capitalist by bonding the land. Otherwise they would never get a sugar-beet factory here.

The machine would cost \$12,000; mounting, \$12,000; freight on machinery, \$20,575; electric light, scales, pumps, \$28,925; total, \$162,995; buildings, factory and lime kiln, \$69,000; smoke stack, \$30,000; total, \$80,000; grand total, \$242,990. The building to be of iron and wood.

The annual expense would be, for 150 days' campaign, for thirty-six men, at \$8, sixty-six at \$2.40, \$19,980 for each of the day and night shifts. For the management and officers, 116 men, \$56,440 a year. Material, sugar beets, \$120,000. Other supplies, wear and tear, interest and insurance would make a total of \$233,087.

The sales are estimated at \$214,000; bounty, \$180,000; yellow sugar and beets, \$156,000; bounty thereon, \$20,000; molasses, \$12,000; pulp, \$7500; grand total annual receipts, \$87,000, leaving net income \$137,413, or 45.45 per cent. This is on a basis of 3000 shares to 1500 acres.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

Reformatories and the Ticket-of-Leave System Discussed.

Perris, Oct. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] At today's session of the National Prison Congress, Judge Francis W. Landis made an address on "How Shall the Children of Victims or Cruel Parents be Prevented from Becoming Criminals?" When he concluded his address the question was discussed in an informal manner. After this was finished a very interesting talk was given by G. W. Round of New York, who denounced the influence of reformatories.

Judge Brinkerhoff Mansfield said that this talk about lack of beneficial results in prison reformatories was all bosh.

Short addresses were then made by Rev. Mr. Boyd of New Jersey, Chaplain Howell of Nebraska and Rev. Dr. Beecher of Elmer, N. Y., against the incarceration of children. In the course of the discussion Father Conevin of Pittsburgh said that if houses were provided for the children, as superintendent of defendant's gas works, he having resigned a position in the East, and come to Los Angeles to take the position, when his services were dispensed with. The plaintiff earned some \$274 during the year, which amount the Judge ruled should be deducted from the amount of reformatory fees.

Now, a person owning only a couple of shares to one acre, on a 1500 acre basis would get \$40 and \$62 or \$132 an acre. Then the growers also have the whole control. For that they must give a bond that they will raise the beets.

Every year a sinking fund would be laid by of \$60,000, to go into the bank at interest. At the end of a few years that gives \$300,000 to pay the capitalist. This is the way it has been done for fifteen years in Germany. "If they can do it in the old country, why can't we do it here?" said the speaker. The profit made in the Chino factory is obvious. Sugar makers become millionaires because farmers won't organize. The Government gave the bounty for the farmers, if they are only wide awake enough to take advantage of it. Otherwise, the capitalist grabs it, and the farmer grows.

In the estimates the value of sugar was taken at only 4 cents a pound, and the material and expenses at a high rate. Germany made last year 1,200,000 tons of beet sugar; the whole United States only 25,000 tons.

Mr. Captain's remarks were loudly applauded.

In reply to an inquiry, he said that from 2000 to 3000 acres were needed. Each shareholder must grow one acre of beets for each share. The land needed need not be the land on which

the beets are grown. The bonding is to secure the capitalist that the beets will be grown. The beets must be forthcoming, and the industrial man who fulfills his contract must be protected against the slothful, who might lie back and depend on the dividend from the co-operative company. The agricultural department of the company would inspect the fields and see that the beets are properly cultivated, doing the work where it is neglected at the cost of the grower, as is done in France and Germany.

The calculations above given are for 30,000 tons of beets to be grown on 1500 acres. By increasing the acreage and extending the campaign beyond 150 days the profits would be increased.

The first thing, said Mr. Captain, was to get organization and to decide whether they would give the bonds. There would be no trouble in getting a capitalist to supply the money as soon as that was done. An acreage of 3000 acres should give a campaign of nine months. Two months a year is necessary to overhaul machinery after a continuous run, night and day.

The beet-sugar industry—the process being much simpler—will evidently kill the cane-sugar business. The latter cannot compete, and Mr. Speckels, who started the Watsonville factory, knows that very well. Spreckels did not run the Watsonville factory the past two years, because he wanted to discourage capital from going into the line. Seeing that he cannot do it he has started up again.

John P. Gommer said that in this climate beets can be piled and kept, which cannot be done in Germany. The factory ought to run here 300 days eventually. He stated that the Los Angeles and Pacific road has been sold and would shortly be reincorporated. There would, he said, be no trouble whatever about getting the money for the factory after incorporation.

Mr. Captain again spoke a few words in regard to the capacity of the factory, saying that it had been proved in Europe that a plant with less than 200 tons capacity did not pay. A 100-ton plant would cost about \$207,000, while a 200-ton plant only costs \$35,000 more. The net profit on a 100-ton plant would be only 19 per cent, against 45 per cent, on a 200-ton plant.

Senator Cole spoke encouragingly of the project. There is, he said, no doubt whatever of the fitness of the soil. All that is needed is the earnest co-operation of a sufficient number of land owners. He thought that a further canvass of the actual possibilities should be made. There was a possibility that the project might be carried out in connection with the railroad. A beet-sugar factory here would provide a home market for all the surplus products of the valley. Its benefits would be far-reaching. There was certainly a large margin for contingencies in the figures of yield given by Mr. Captain. A yield of 12 to 15 tons to the acre should pay well. The growing of sugar beets here is no experiment.

Schuyler Cole said the average yield at Watsonville was twenty tons an acre.

Mr. Captain observed that if the factory was to be started in time for the campaign of 1892 no time was to be lost. It required some time to get the machinery here.

The chairman asked the sense of the meeting as to whether the enterprise should be carried out under a co-operative plan or otherwise.

Mr. Captain reminded the meeting that under this plan the stockholders would not have to put up a dollar cash at the outset, except, perhaps, a few cents a share for stationery, etc., while the stockholders get the benefit of all the profits from the factory. Neither Mr. Oxnard nor any other capitalist would erect a factory without a bond of several thousand acres and then a bond as well. At Grand Island the people gave Mr. Oxnard \$150,000 cash, and the State gives him 1 cent a pound in addition to the Government's 2 cents. Mr. Gird gave them 2500 acres outright in addition to another 2500 acres as a bond. The advantages, Mr. Captain thought, were all on the side of co-operation. In this way the growers would never get the money. The demurrer is therefore overruled.

COULD NOT BE ENTITLED.

The demurrer in the case of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank against the City Council of Los Angeles city, was overruled by Judge Wade yesterday in accordance with the following opinion:

Without rehearsing all the points made by the briefs in this case, it is sufficient to say that the complaint states facts sufficient, if fully established, to show that the plaintiff has been defrauded and I do not think plaintiff has mistaken his remedy. It might have another and different remedy against the Tax Collector, when he undertakes to enforce payment, but I do not see, as the matter stands, that there is any adequate remedy at law, and therefore is entitled to his writ of review. The demurrer is therefore overruled.

THE FOLLOWING IS A WRIT OF REVIEW.

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The following criminal cases were ordered to stand submitted as of yesterday: People vs. Wright: People vs. Murray, and People vs. Turnbull.

After disposing of several other unimportant motions the court adjourned until this afternoon.

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The case against Wong, Low Too and four other Chinamen who had been convicted in the Police Court for selling lottery tickets, but were granted a new trial on appeal, came up for trial before Judge Smith and a jury in Department One yesterday morning. The complainant, Sanford Bevan, a policeman, was unable to identify four of the defendants when confronted with them, whereupon the Court discharged them without further ado. The fifth, Low He, was identified, however, and required to stand trial. At the close of Bevan's testimony, both sides rested the case, which was submitted without argument or instructions, to the jury. That body was equal to the occasion and returned a verdict of acquittal in three minutes.

AWARDED HEAVY DAMAGES.

In Department Five yesterday afternoon on the trial of the case of the Land Power and Reservoir Company vs. Saturnino Carrion et al. a suit to condemn certain lands at Covina for reservoir purposes was concluded before Judge Shaw and a jury of eleven. S. A. Ayers, the twelfth juror, having been injured by falling from a street car on Saturday night last and being unable to appear in court yesterday. The case at the close of the testimony was argued and submitted, the jury retiring for deliberation at 5 o'clock p. m. and returning at 7:15 o'clock with a verdict assessing the defendant's damages at \$25,000.

GRANTED DIVORCE.

Mrs. Penelope Ball was granted a decree of divorce by Judge Van Dyke yesterday afternoon, her husband, Greenwood A. Ball, having deserted her.

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Judge McKinley performed a like service for Mrs. Agnes J. Rich, who was granted a decree of divorce from P. B. Rich on the same ground.

A VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Judge Wade yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Elbert vs. the Los Angeles Gas Company, ordering findings and judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of \$3300, less certain deductions, in accordance with written opinion filed therein. This was an action to recover damages for breach of an express contract for the employment of plaintiff, as superintendent of defendant's gas works, he having resigned a position in the East, and come to Los Angeles to take the position, when his services were dispensed with. The plaintiff earned some \$274 during the year, which amount the Judge ruled should be deducted from the amount of reformatory fees.

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THE DODD DIVORCE.

In Department Three yesterday Judge Wade heard a lengthy argument upon a motion to strike out the answer and cross-complaint of the defendant in the divorce suit of Chloe Dodd vs. W. W. Dodd, Messrs. Blair and Read appearing for plaintiff, and J. M. Brooks, Esq. for defendant. The plaintiff's counsel argued that the cross-complaint should be stricken out because it was an ingenious sham, gotten up for the purpose of defaming the plaintiff. Mrs. Dodd, who sues for a divorce on the ground of desertion, all of the allegations therein being made upon information and belief. Counsel for the defense, on the other hand, claimed that in making such allegations as that Mrs. Dodd had committed adultery with W. H. Routh at the Ramona, or that she had contracted with a "bony" of seven grass-widows, until her legal husband's contract ended, in her leaving thereunder, he was not able to make upon information and belief. At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the matter under advisement.

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## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,

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In Two Parts : : : Twelve Pages

A very important and striking "Announcement" appears on the twelfth page this morning.

The papers that are speculating as to who would be the successor in the Cabinet to Secretary Proctor, having called the roll and exhausted the population of Vermont have now commenced on New Hampshire's directory. That seems like a very roundabout way to get to California.

CINCINNATI is trying to devise some way to consume the smoke which arises from her 10,000 private chimneys, and envelops the city as in a mantle. Devices for burning the smoke from large factories have been in use some time, and are success as well as a saving of fuel. A parlor and cookstove smoke annihilator is what the country needs.

In view of the fact that a British officer has reported that smokeless powder is useless and dangerous for small arms, it is thought that a rearmament of Europe may be called for. The new small-bore rifles are adapted to smokeless powder only. In the recent Chilean war and in European maneuvers the smokeless has done first-rate, and it is hard to tell how this reversal of opinion has come about.

An experienced tea planter from Ceylon, who recently arrived in this State, gives it as his opinion that tea can be successfully grown in California. Of course the industry would require the aid of strong protective duties to make it a success, as our people could not compete with the labor of the Orient, which commands 30 cents a day. The probabilities, however, are against the success of tea culture in California.

The fight against the new postoffice site in San Francisco goes on apace. The Chronicle, Call, Bulletin and Examiner are all against it. The location is now set down as a strictly Southern Pacific deal. Access to the lot can only be made through the railroad cable car system of lines, and the city cannot possibly be extended any distance south or east from it without butting on railroad property. The fact that the lot was formerly a swamp and may be very uncertain as to foundation, is also brought out as an argument against it.

It is a misfortune that the streets of Los Angeles have to be lighted on schedule at night, whether the moon keeps its engagements with the almanac-makers or not. A few nights ago the streets were left in Cimmerian darkness simply because the moon ought to have been visible, but was not on account of the fog. As we cannot reasonably hope to regulate the moon, the clouds or the atmosphere, perhaps it would be a good idea for the lighting company to regulate its contract with the city so that the public are not left in the lurch in such emergencies.

G. C. RODING of Fresno has experimented, in a small way, with the caprification of figs, and finds it a success. Before this year the figs that set on his Smyrna trees all blotted. This year he took the pollen from the capri, or wild fig, which contains the male flower, and inserted it into the Smyrna figs. As a result, all the pollinated figs filled and matured, while the uncaprified fruit fell to the ground. The fruit also came up to the standard in taste with the genuine high flavored Smyrna figs. Samples are in the possession of the State Board of Trade. The next thing in order is to introduce the insects that do the caprification.

The people of forty counties of Western Kansas having asked Mr. Melbourne to submit a proposition for bringing rain down for their country, he has offered to do it for 10 cents an acre on all cultivated ground, no rain, no pay. There are about 2,000,000 acres under cultivation in the district, which would give the rainmaker a \$20,000 job. If he earns it and gets it, he will have the best of the laugh that is going round. The people of Kansas seem to have confidence in Melbourne. He has made some failures, but is also credited with much success. His method is entirely different from that of Gen. Dyrenforth, who has recently been experimenting under Government auspices in Texas. He has some kind of a mysterious machine which he sets in operation, the action of which is not generally known.

The next step in the way of reciprocity is likely to be the free entry of certain American agricultural products to Germany in return for our free admission of German beet sugar. The President was authorized by the McKinley tariff to restore the duties upon certain articles coming from certain countries at any time after January 1, 1892. If in his opinion those countries unjustly discriminated in their tariff rates against the products of the United States. Thus the President was authorized, if he saw fit, to restore the duty on German beet sugar after January 1, 1892. When the removal of the pork restrictions took place the German minister, it is understood, endeavored to obtain an assurance as to the permanency of the free-sugar privilege, but the President claimed the embargo upon pork was an injustice and that its discontinuance did not, therefore, call for reciprocal action by this country in regard to importations from Germany. The United States asks for more, and will probably get it.

here in Los Angeles, its own constituency. The Herald ought to consider this very wrong, and an unavoidable taking of an unfair advantage. If it escapes arraignment for violation of law it does so "by the skin of its teeth," and the moral turpitude is there just the same.

## Underground Oranges.

County Fruit Inspector Jones of San Diego, who was recently in this city, states in the San Diego Sun that he was shown, while here, some oranges grown underground on the roots of a Mediterranean Sweet tree. He obtained a few and took them to the Sun office. They are described as small, with a skin something like that of a dried California brown fig. Inside is a peculiar dead white orange formation about a circle of some black, mud-resembling substance. The odor of this strange product is deliciously sweet, unlike anything ever associated with oranges before.

Mr. Jones states that he went to see the tree from whose roots the bulbs came. He says:

I was given a spade, and digging down I found many bulbs from the size of a pea to that of a large hen's egg attached to the roots of the tree, and about a foot below the surface. The large roots have the appearance of having been girdled by gophers, and a thin bark has formed over the wounds, and from the bark short rootlets formed, attached to which are the bulbs in question. My theory is that the sap that rises to bark at a time when the girdling stopped the flow. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the sap would have soured and the roots decayed.

Instead, nature undertook the production of fruit beneath the ground, unaided by bloom or fertilization by pollen, and the result has attained is one of the most wonderful phenomena in the history of pomology since the world began.

It is strange that this has not been reported in Los Angeles.

It is coming to be a settled axiom that wise millionaire administrators upon his own estate.

## AMUSEMENTS.

SIMPSON AUTODRUM.—The Euterpean Quartette—Messrs. Dupuy, Williams, Ney and Wallace—made their formal debut last night before a house crowded with their friends and well-wishers.

Before the first number was finished it was evident that the quartette were able to do very exquisite work in ensemble.

Traces of careful and intelligent practice were manifest in many ways.

Unanimous in attack, symphony in movement, smooth in transitions and secure in harmony, the quartette showed ample reason for the high praise that has already been given them in numerous private circles.

The humor of "The Men" was not marred by vulgarity, and the only dull number chosen was "The Girl," which was too long and poorly arranged. The solo by Mrs. Dupuy and Williams was not so happy.

Mr. Dupuy, already suffering for a week from hoarseness, did not spare himself 16 the quartette work, and his voice was plainly tried and strained throughout his difficult and classical song, though the excessive tremolo often mars the charm of his voice.

Mrs. Larabee has the fine skill of perfect subordination to the work in view: Miss Arthur also should not be forgotten, though not on the programme as accompanist.

Sixty-fourers—The "Religious Press and Religious Uses of the Secular Press," Rev. G. W. Clinton of Pittsburg also spoke, and Rev. Dr. Leonard of New York closed the morning session with a few remarks condemnatory of preachers who invited doubt by delivering sermons on Darwinism and on Huxley.

During the recess the delegates were received at the White House by President and Mrs. Harrison.

At the afternoon session the topic for discussion was "The Religious Press and Religious Uses of the Secular Press," Rev. Hugh Price or London being the essayist. It was strange, said Dr. Hughes, that this great agency, the press, has rarely received the consideration of the churches. It was now the fourth estate, the greatest engine of the world, and became so without the aid of the church or its blessings. Christian churches must face the fact that this great engine was in the hands of men who were in some cases indifferent to the church and in others absolutely full of hatred for it. For the creation of public opinion in these swift days the press was supreme. If so disposed the editors of daily papers could render incalculable service to the cause of God. The religious press should never be used for political purposes ["Hear! Hear!"] and it should do its work in learning and recording the progress of God's work on earth.

The preacher has learned from the journalist," said Mr. Hughes in conclusion, "and God grant that they may now learn a little from us. For united we and the journalists can hasten the creation of that state which Christ is bringing to all lands in which there shall be no room for or sign of misery."

Rev. F. H. Dewart, editor of the Christian Guardian, of Toronto, held that the church had not yet formed a sufficiently high estimate of the influence of the religious press and had not used it to its full capacity for good.

The religious press should not be regarded as a rival to the pulpit. It supplemented and backed up the teachings of the preacher. He disliked to hear a religious paper called an "organ" of the church, as if its main business was to voice the authoritative utterances of a denomination like a papal syllabus, or as if it was an instrument on which certain tunes were to be played in order.

In times of moral degeneracy, when the public conscience is paralyzed by selfish views of duty the religious press should fearlessly rebuke the prevailing sins whether it brings popularity or opposition and reproach. The church paper should be liberal in spirit but loyal to Christian truth.

Rev. Dr. Ferguson, president of the Primitive Methodist Church of England, could not say amiss to Dr. Hughes's assertion that religious papers should not take cognizance of politics. In England there were thousands of people that received their politics not from the daily papers, but from the weekly religious journals. Occasionally it became necessary that a religio-political question should be treated by them. [Murmurs of disapproval.] He would not go further with that subject, because he saw it troubled his Wesleyan friends. [Cries of "Oh, no!"] He had been told that many parts of this great country were influenced strongly by the Roman Catholic power. It might be because that power was concentrated, but it might also be because of their use of the press.

The churches should ally themselves with the daily press. Give the press their sympathy. Very few of the men who stood at the head of the great dailies would regret that alliance. The great questions of the day—questions of science, morality and religion—should be dealt with not in the pulpit, but in the press.

Rev. E. H. Hass of Nashville, Tenn., said that religious newspapers had not kept pace with the secular press in development, though the improvement had been great. Religious papers should have an expert corps of assistants to the chief editor. Attention should be given to the advertising columns. There had been much sinning, but there was not so much now, although he did see an advertisement of quack medicine—a consumption cure—opposite an unctuous article of "Help to Higher Life."

Rev. Dr. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, believed that the weekly religious paper had greater influence in manufacturing public opinion than the daily. He was severe in his criticism upon the secular press for its treatment of serious topics, laughing at suicides, and publishing detailed reports of scandalous divorce cases.

John H. Lyle of London, said that laymen should be heard on this subject.

He had gone into many a store in New York, Boston and Washington and tried in vain to buy a religious paper.

The English religious press also needed improvement, and he hoped a religious daily paper would be brought forth.

London sporting papers had larger circulation than all the religious papers.

Mr. Atkinson, an English member of Parliament, thought religious papers should take no account of political matters.

He stated that he had worked for Strelinger and knew that he was in the habit of carrying a pistol.

## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Big Reward Offered for Southern Pacific Train Wreckers.

Gen. Manager A. N. Tamm last evening sent out a circular telegram offering \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of each of the persons implicated in the wrecking of the train at Colfax yesterday morning. The Southern Pacific officials are very much in earnest in their efforts to discourage train wrecking in this State, and detectives have ample field for displaying their skill.

They are taking it for granted that the Dalton boys are the perpetrators of all these outrages, the detectives are likely to overlook the fact that other villains may be hiding behind the reputation of that family of bad boys, and in pursuing the Daltons they may allow the real criminals to escape suspicion.

## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The number of Democratic votes against it was

The number of Democratic votes against it was

This represents the attitude of the whole Democratic party on the silver question.

The number that voted "No" was

In the Senate last January the number of Democratic Senators who voted for the Veto Free Coinage Bill was

The number of Democratic votes against it was

## STARVING PEASANTS.

Hungry Russians Dropping Dead in Their Tracks.

Incendiarism and Pillage Spreading Over the Land.

Discovery of Another Plot to Assassinate the Czar.

Other Foreign News—Stanley in a Railway Wreck—A Revolt by Blanco's Partisans at Montevideo Put Down.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Advices from various Russian points state that peasants are flocking into the towns from the country districts, perishing for food, many dying in their tracks. The cold is intense and the wanderers have no fuel.

Incendiarism and pillaging are spreading. The local authorities are everywhere paralyzed for want of funds. Destitute Jews, expelled from various provinces, are swelling the ranks of the starving thousands. The organization of relief committees for the distribution of food has been suspended.

The Telegraph's St. Petersburg special says that a conspiracy against the Czar's life has been discovered in Kiev. A printing press used in the publication of seditious matter, has been seized and there is a serious outbreak among students of the university who have been given to violent revolutionary speeches. Although many have been arrested, the spirit of revolt is spreading.

## ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

Montevideo Rebels Fire Upon Troops and Try to Kill the President.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 12.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] There was a serious attempt at revolution here yesterday evening. Members of a revolutionary club in the suburbs of the city fired upon troops stationed near at hand. The latter returned the volley with deadly effect. Several persons were killed outright and many wounded.

Attempts were made to assassinate President Coes, and to capture members of the Junta, but were unsuccessful.

Subsequently the insurgents dispersed, and the city became quieted down.

Later information is to the effect that the outbreak originated with the Blanco party. The rising seems to have extended everywhere throughout the country districts, but was speedily and effectively suppressed.

## COERCING A RULER.

How the Chinese Emperor Came to Listen to the Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Dispatches received here from Hong Kong announce publication of memorials of the Chinese Minister to London, addressed to the throne of China, throw light upon the recent imperial audience granted to ministers of the powers. It was at first supposed that the granting of this audience was a spontaneous act of courtesy upon the part of the Emperor, but the memorials referred to show that it was only accorded after the Chinese minister at London had strenuously urged this step in order to avoid and in anticipation of the combined demand for an audience which was to have been made by representatives of the combined European powers.

## England's Note to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The British ambassador has delivered to the Porte, England's answer to the latter's note in regard to the recent passage through the Dardanelles of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet and as to the action taken by the Sultan in the matter. England's answer enters into a full explanation of her position in the matter and clearly defines the ground she takes.

## Uncle Sam's Treaty with Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The daily papers today quote from the recent circular of the Governor-General of Cuba that after the lapse of the commercial treaties next February the "most favored nation" clause will cease to operate. The United States alone will thus reap advantages from the concessions granted by special treaty with Spain.

## A Gang of Robbers Broken Up.

ROME, Oct. 12.—An extensive gang of robbers has been discovered and broken up. In all, seventy-five arrests were made. Goldsmiths, money-changers, and a number of reputable men are implicated. So far as known, the gang committed twenty-five robberies, securing plunder amounting to 25,000 pounds.

## A Rescued Crew.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The British steamer *Phidias*, which arrived today from New York had on board the crew of the Dutch bark *Nicolette*, from Quebec to Greenwich, which was abandoned in a sinking condition.

## Stanley's Narrow Escape.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The *Brindizzo*, express, on board of which were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, was completely wrecked at Caravaggio. Stanley and party, with all other passengers, had a narrow escape from death.

## Railway Disaster in France.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A collision occurred on the Paris and Rouen Railroad. Twelve persons were injured.

## A NUTMEG MUDDLE.

Political Contests that May Stop the State's Revenues.

HARTFORD (Ct.) Oct. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Treasurer and Comptroller are required by law to meet today in the Treasurer's office to fix the value of non-resident stock in banks and insurance companies for taxation. This morning Comptroller Staub (Democrat) appeared accompanied by M. H. Sanger, Democratic candidate for Treasurer at the late election. The Treasurer's office is still occupied by Henry, the Republican hold-over. Sanger was refused admission as Treasurer but was told he could enter as a citizen. He and the Comptroller then met as a board outside the Treasurer's office and adjourned until 2 o'clock to meet in the Comptroller's office. This action is likely to complicate the collection of State taxes.

## The St. Louis Defalcation.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—New developments in connection with the sudden disappearance of William Evans, secretary of the Morse Wool Company, which occurred several days ago, place the amount of his shortage at \$60,000. Evans' friends deny the defalcation and claim that Evans will appear in good time and explain the deficiency.

IS IT A QUAGMIRE?  
The Rumpus Over the Site for Frisco's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Assistant Secretary of State telegraphed to John P. Irish of San Francisco, chairman of the Special Committee appointed to select a site for a public building in that city, that De Young said that the site selected is a quagmire and that it would cost over \$1,000,000 to lay a foundation on it. A telegram was received from Irish today saying in reply that De Young's charge has no foundation, but that the site is a good one. He added that he would forward affidavits to that effect made by architects.

## IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

[News intended for this department should be furnished promptly, and sent addressed to "THE TIMES—Society News," accompanied by the name of the sender as a guarantee. Write briefly and plainly, giving the fact without needless verbiage.]

## WEDDING ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Owens gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at their home on North Hill street, in honor of the fifth anniversary of their marriage. The porches of the pretty cottage were enclosed with foliage, a natural climbing rose on one side and on the other a lattice work of fan palm leaves interwoven with ivy. The interior was effectively decorated with palm leaves and flowers. The hostess, who was attired in an elegant black lace gown, was assisted in receiving by Messrs. H. T. Hazard, J. H. Woodward, A. E. Littleboy and O. Morgan. Refreshments were served in the dining-rooms, which were presided over by Mrs. George L. Cole and Mrs. George Rayden, assisted by Misses Bertha Woodward, Millie Kurz, Letta Lewis and Miss Heinzeimer. The tables were beautifully decorated with mounds of La France and Marigold Net roses and maiden hair ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Owens received some handsome testimonials of the happy occasion, including an elegant sideboard, tables, chairs and silver. Considerable interest was excited by the gossips on the contents of two boxes. The fortunate guesser was Mrs. J. N. Sutton, wife of the superintendent of the Redondo Beach Railway, who luckily surmised "toothpicks," and was given a prize for her accuracy. Each guest received as a future reminder of the delightful occasion a square wooden card with stamp photographs of the host and hostess in opposite corners and Misses Owens also presented each of the ladies who assisted her in receiving with an appropriate souvenir. The hours for the reception were from 2 to 5, but many of the gentlemen called to pay their respects in the evening and a little spread was indulged in the dining-room where there was a genuine feast of appetite and flow of wit. Col. J. H. Woodward responded to the complimentary toast to the bride and groom in his customary happy and humorous style.

The invited guests included Mayor and Mrs. H. T. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Finlayson, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Woodward, Mrs. M. Crawford, Judge and Mrs. A. W. Hutton, Dr. and Mrs. Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Howland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Widney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mossin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Witmer, Miss Victoria Witmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewis, Mrs. F. R. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Voight, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Diehl, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. DeGroot, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Summer, Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McCleary, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Dau, Ed Averill, J. F. Elder, Dr. L. T. Taggart, E. P. Marcellus, Mrs. Susie Hill, Mr. and Mrs. O. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Heinzeimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. McCord, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Phillipi, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Rader, L. Volmer, Mrs. Harris, E. T. Hughes, H. Limbrook, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Stafford, Miss Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder, Dr. and Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. L. K. Vignola, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Voller, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bear, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bear, Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Mathes, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fudikar, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Donahue, Dr. Mrs. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murrill, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Sutton, Miss E. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Jewett of Lamanda Park: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Binford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sale, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Day, Dr. and Mrs. George L. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Neimer, Miss Emma Spring, Dr. J. T. McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Littleboy, Mrs. Lindell, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Day, Frank Finlayson, F. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wood, Mrs. Rives, E. B. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Terry and others. Invitations were also extended to many friends in San Francisco and other points north.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Last Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunt observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage by entertaining a few of their friends who were also married the same year. As most of the gentlemen had served in the army, the occasion led to many interesting personal reminiscences of war. Among the guests were: Dr. and Mrs. P. R. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. W. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, A. GARDEN PARTY.

The home of Mrs. Munsey in East Los Angeles was the scene of a brilliant garden party last Saturday evening, tendered to the Glebe Woman's Relief Corps. Three large headlight and a multitude of Chinese lanterns served as illuminators, and supper was spread on teat-a-tea tables on the lawn and in tents in the garden. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, including representatives from the various posts and corps of the city, and guests from Sacramento. Music was furnished by the East Los Angeles Quartette, and the Baldwin children, and the art exhibit was pronounced the best of anything of the sort ever displayed in the city. Altogether the affair was a grand success.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. M. Wolters and Miss Wolters have returned from San Francisco.

Miss Barry of Kansas is the guest of the Misses Crow on West Seventh street. Miss Mae Forrester has returned from a protracted visit with friends in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Capen of West Adams street are visiting San Jose and San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Day have been enjoying the mountain breezes at Arrowhead Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. Baker of Illinois are the guests of Mrs. Ordway, who is the mother of Mrs. Baker. They will pass the winter here.

The many friends of Rev. J. L. Russell will be glad to learn that he is rapidly regaining his health among the mountains of West Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. William Niles of East Washington street entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sol Smith Russell one day during their stay in this city. Mrs. Russell (née Adams) is a daughter of "Oliver

## DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE

## HOTEL del CORONADO

## Twenty-One Dollars.

Pass for a round trip ticket, including room and board for one week (with the privilege of the second week for \$1.50 additional) at America's greatest seaside resort.

THE HOTEL del CORONADO.

Where the amount of personal comfort and enjoyment supplied by the management, the well-provided tables and exquisite service at another hotel in California.

HUNTING, FISHING, BATHING.

Game is plentiful. Barracuda and Spanish mackerel are now taking very lively.

This is the sportsman's paradise. Well-wooded, well-ribbed and rapidly always ready.

Bathing in large swimming tanks of hot or cold salt water also in the surf.

At this delightful spot everything is bright and gay, and all happiness, and one never tires watching the beauties of the ocean as it extends far away into the land of mystery and romance.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

From Los Angeles, embarking railroad street car, ferrymen, motor line charges, for sale at SANTA FE TICKET OFFICE, 120 N. Spring, or FIRST ST. DEPOT. For further particulars apply to

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent.  
208 W. FIRST ST. Los Angeles.

Every Available Hand

## LEWIS' GIFT SALE

Remarkable for Its Instantaneous Success.

## THOUSANDS OF PRESENTS!

Given Away to Happy Purchasers.

Crowds Thronging the Store Eager to Reap a Bargain—Valuable Presents Being Given Away With Shoes That are Sold Remarkably Cheap.

Ever since the announcement was made of our grand gift sale the public have been with us, They

came singly, they came in pairs, they

came by dozens, all day long, day after day, they have kept us

busy attending to their wants.

This gift sale is a genuine article; nobody pays any more for the

goods they buy and every one re-

ceives something useful and hand-

some FREE.

Of course, the value of the present is regulated by the amount of the purchase. For in-

stance, a purchase of \$1 would enti-

tle the purchaser to the choice of

one of a number of fine presents;

\$2 purchase means something

handsomer in the way of a pres-

ent. A \$3 purchase will get a fine

large present or three smaller ar-

ticles, and so on up to any amount.

Our gifts comprise water sets,

lemonade sets, fine water jars,

fruit dishes, cake dishes, tea sets,

dinner sets, goblets, bouquet hold-

ers, rose bowls, vases, Japanese

bowls, decorated Chinaware, cas-

ters, majolica ware, etc. We can't

enumerate them all, but in every

case a purchaser gets a fine pres-

ent with his purchase.

Now some carpenter competitor,

jealous of our success, might tell

you we are charging more for our

goods. Such is not the case. This

sale and these gifts are simply an

advertisement. We pay out so

much money every month for ad-

vertising. We have invested

some of that money in presents.

Every time a lady places one of

our presents on her table she will

remember where and how she got

it. We don't want any better ad-

vertisement than that. We are

placing that kind of an advertise-

ment in nearly every home in the

city. Now here is a price list that

will convince the most skeptical

that we are selling shoes lower

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Busy Session of the Municipal Solons.

Reports and Recommendations of Officers and Committees.

Suggestions for the Preservation of the Paved Streets.

Protests Against the Opening and Extension of Los Angeles Street—The Paving of Pearl Street—Miscellaneous Business.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday morning at the usual time and place, the member from the Fifth Ward being the only absentee.

After the usual preliminaries had been disposed of, the reports of the various city officers were taken up, as follows:

That of the City Treasurer, showing the transactions of his office during the month of September last, was referred to the City Auditor.

That of the City Tax and License Collector, showing the collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1891-92, up to and including September 7 last, to be \$27,469.55, was also referred to the City Auditor.

PAVING FIGUEROA STREET.

That of the City Clerk, to the following effect:

The matter of paving and sewerizing Figueroa street, between Pico and Washington streets, on the order of intention was referred September 11 and posted September 12, 1891. The Street Superintendent's notices of street work were posted September 17. The last day in which protests could be legally made was October 2. None have been made, and the Council has therefore acquired jurisdiction in this matter, and can pass an ordinance ordering the work, as herewith presented, if it so sees fit.

The report was received and filed and the accompanying ordinance adopted upon motion of Councilman Nickel.

MORE HELP NEEDED.

The following report, signed jointly by the City Clerk and Tax Collector, was read:

To the honorable City Council: We respectfully represent to your honorable body that through lack of clerical assistance, the Auditor has been unable to issue Tax collector's licenses for the month of October up to this date, although they have been in his office since the 28th ult., thereby causing the public great inconvenience and unnecessary trouble and double work to the offices interested.

We earnestly trust that arrangements will be made to prevent a recurrence of the same difficulty in November.

The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

STREET SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of the Street Superintendent was then presented, in which the matter of caring for the paved streets is gone into at considerable length. The Superintendent calls attention to the damage caused by the continuous tearing up of the streets by the several gas and water companies, as well as private parties, which, he says, keeps the streets filled with holes and depressions. He recommends that all work of this kind be done solely by the city's own agents and employees, and that the companies be required to deposit a sufficient amount to cover all the expenses of the work before a permit is granted. In case this is not done, the Superintendent recommends that a concrete foundation for the paving be required, and that parties holding permits be also required to thoroughly tamp the excavation. In the matter of ungraded streets a small deposit is recommended to insure the return of the permits.

The Superintendent also recommends the abolition of the present annoying red-tape system in regard to deposits, a matter which he thinks should be handled exclusively by his department.

The Superintendent also asks to be allowed to purchase 2000 loads of gravel.

The report was referred to the Board of Public Works.

CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

The City Attorney presented his report on the specifications for vitrified brick paving, and the same was filed. In the matter of contractors keeping paved streets in repair for any specified time, the City Attorney says:

The Vrooman act provided that when paved streets are accepted by the City Council that they after the street shall be kept in repair by the contractor. The contractor is required to keep a street in repair for ten, or any number of years, he will add that cost to the price or cost of constructing the street, and the result will be that the property will pay the expense of keeping the street in repair instead of the city. The Vrooman act has been passed in San Diego, where the property owners are contesting the assessment to determine the assessment for that reason, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court.

I cannot advise that the Council require this guarantee until this question has been settled by the Supreme Court. I believe that a contractor can be required to guarantee by certain bonds in the hands of the city or otherwise to repair the street for a given number of years.

When the repairs are made necessary, by reason of use of improper material, defective or faulty construction or by reason of his having failed to comply with any of the specifications, he will pay it will endanger the assessment to determine contractors to make repairs which are only necessary by reason of ordinary wear and tear.

The City Attorney also reported an ordinance regulating bank licenses, as recommended by the Finance Committee, and the same was adopted.

An ordinance granting permission to property owners to grade Eleventh street between Hope and Pearl was granted, and the ordinance of intention to open and extend Third street was filed.

The usual demands, having been approved by the Finance Committee, were approved.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Bridge Committee's report recommending that the bid of J. L. Mansfield, \$2,700, for making the fill across the Hollenbeck arroyo be accepted, was adopted.

The Sewer Committee reported recommending that the city sell 1000 feet of six-inch sewer pipe to the Board of Education at 42 1/2 per cent. of the regular list price; that the Superintendent of Buildings prepare plans and specifications for improving the sanitary condition of the police station; that the City Engineer make plans and estimate the cost of making the present fill at Ninth street and west city limits twenty feet wide for a roadway the supervisors having agreed to make the approaches, and that the bid of J. E. White, 49 cents per linear foot, and \$45 for manholes for the construction of section 1 of the Hollenbeck arroyo sewer, be accepted. The report was adopted as read.

MOTIONS.

Upon motion of Councilman Innes the Street Superintendent was instructed to fill up the holes on Temple road.

Councilman Alford moved that the Clerk be directed to advertise for bids for the construction of a storm water drain from the present one on Sixth and San Pedro streets along the west

side of San Pedro to the zanja, south of Eighth street. Referred to the Board of Public Works and City Engineer.

Councilman Summerland moved that the City Attorney be directed to draw up a new ordinance for the opening and widening of Macy street from Alameda to Mission road in accordance with the request of the property owners thereon. Referred to the Board of Public Works and City Attorney.

Upon motion of the same member the Street Superintendent was directed to remove the obstruction, consisting of a stable, on the south side of Macy street at its intersection with Date street.

BRIDGE BIDS.

The following bids were opened and read for the raising of the Buena Vista-street bridge: California Bridge Company, \$3000; San Francisco Bridge Company, \$2500; M. H. Ledbetter, \$2250 and \$1746; C. G. Worden, \$1194.50, and Thomas Rothwell, \$1196.75.

Councilman Summerland moved that the City Engineer be directed to present an ordinance for the sidewalk of the south side of Aliso street, between Los Angeles and Alameda streets, with cement. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

The Zanja Committee's report, recommending that the plans and specifications for the repair of the Zanja Madre be adopted and the Clerk directed to advertise for proposals to do the work required, was adopted.

The supplementary report of the Sewer Committee, recommending the acceptance of the bid of Frick Bros., 65 cents per lineal foot and \$98 for manholes—for the construction of section 1-A of the Hollenbeck arroyo sewer, was adopted.

Councilman McGarry moved that the City Engineer be directed to prepare plans and specifications for cement curbs with a capacity of 4000 gallons on zanja No. 1, at the corner of Seventh and Mateo streets, and Ninth and Alameda streets. Referred to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

PEARL-STREET PROTESTS.

A delegation of property-owners, headed by ex-Mayor Toberman, appeared before the Council to protest against the ordinance of intention to curb and sewer Pearl street, between Sixth and Seventh, and beyond, on the ground that the above point on Pearl street was already sewered and curbed with wood. The matter was laid over till the afternoon session, in order to give the City Attorney an opportunity to look the matter up.

City Engineer Dockweiler stated that at 3 o'clock p.m. D. Freeman would confer with the Council on the matter of getting the old sewer through the centinel ranch.

After the reading of petitions and communications, adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 2:10 o'clock, with President Bonsall in the chair and a quorum present.

The special order for 2 o'clock, the hearing of protests against the assessments for the opening and widening of Los Angeles street, was taken up. The protests are three in number, one from Bishop Mora and others, asking that the property between Second and Third streets be excepted, on the ground that the same property had been once before assessed \$3.50 per front foot for opening Los Angeles street north of Arcadia. The other protests ask that certain property be excepted, on the ground that it is not benefited by the proposed improvement.

John Roberts, Esq., on behalf of Bishop Mora, briefly addressed the Council, saying his client had already paid one assessment, and as a matter of equity he did not think he should be compelled to pay again.

After some further talk, Councilman Alford moved that the protests be denied, when Councilman McGarry protested against the assessment lapping over on the old assessment district, as did also President Bonsall. Councilman Rhodes and Rees spoke in favor of denying the protests.

On a vote being taken, the protests were denied by a vote of 5 to 3, and the City Attorney was instructed to present the proper ordinances, with Messrs. McIlmoil, Davison and Morley as commissioners.

THE BREED STREET GRADE.

Mr. Barclay, an attorney, then addressed the Council on the matter of the grade of Breed street, the work he said, not having been done according to contract. He explained the situation at some length, and asked that the Council take some decisive action, so that the street can be put in shape for the winter rains.

J. N. Breed also spoke on the subject, saying that thirty-one out of every thirty-eight property owners have paid their assessments and they were entitled to protection.

After a general discussion, the matter was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The report of the City Auditor, showing the condition of the various funds, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

PEARL STREET AGAIN.

The hearing of protests against the paving and sewerizing of Pearl street was taken up, and Judge O'Melveny addressed the Council in opposition to the measure, saying that the property owners on the block between Sixth and Seventh streets had already put in a sewer at their own expense, for which reason he did not think they should be again assessed for a sewer.

Mr. Gilbert and ex-Mayor Toberman also addressed the Council, after which the protests were denied by a unanimous vote, and the matter dropped. The City Attorney being instructed to present the final ordinance at the earliest possible moment.

It was then discovered that the Council was proceeding too fast, and the vote was reconsidered and the regular order will be carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bridge Committee recommended that the bid of Contractor Waldron for raising the Buena Vista-street bridge, for \$1160, be accepted. The report was adopted.

The final ordinance for the opening of Los Angeles street was adopted.

Councilman McGarry moved that bids be advertised for land for a city cemetery. On the statement that a section of Evergreen Cemetery had been set aside for the purpose, the motion was withdrawn.

On motion of Councilman Innes, the City Attorney was instructed to present an ordinance of intention for the improvement of Sand street.

SEWER TALK.

The report of the Board of Public Works, as heretofore published, was partially read, when action was deferred to give Dan Freeman an opportunity to be heard on the outfall sewer proposition.

Mr. Freeman asked what the city proposed to charge for the water, saying if the city is determined to go through his ranch with its sewer, he would have to give up his Chinamen, and he wanted to have some idea of what the city intended to do.

As this was a new phase of the sub-

ject, which had not been considered, the matter was referred to the Committees on Zanjitas and Sewers, and Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, set for a meeting with Mr. Freeman to further consider the matter.

Consideration of the report of the Board of Public Works was then resumed, and the various recommendations adopted.

The usual petitions and recommendations were read and referred to the proper committees, after which the Council adjourned.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were read and referred to their respective committees:

That of J. P. Newmark, asking that the laying of a sidewalk on his property on Grand avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, be delayed.

That of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, asking that the railroad be compelled to place flagstones at their tracks crossing street.

That of Joseph Messmer, agent of Domingo Amestoy, requesting the drainage of a gutter in front of premises on East Los Angeles street, between Requena and Commercial streets.

That of the Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, asking that \$150 be withheld from Mr. Fox's settlement for constructing the Walnut street bridge, as they furnished him lumber and this sum remains unpaid.

That of W. B. Mayes et al., asking the name of "Lincoln Place" to be changed to West Eighth street. Board of Public Works.

That of A. G. Sisson asking to have \$10 returned to him as taxes paid on over assessment.

That of A. L. Richardson et al., asking that fire hydrants be placed in the vicinity of Elmira, Railroad, Ann, Bloom, Leroy and other streets.

That of Mrs. J. F. Brook et al., complaining of the steam carpet shaking works at Centennial street, near Belgrave avenue, as a nuisance.

That of A. C. Chauvin, protesting against improving of Pearl street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

That of Henry Ward asking for a return of \$13 tax he paid, which was levied on him.

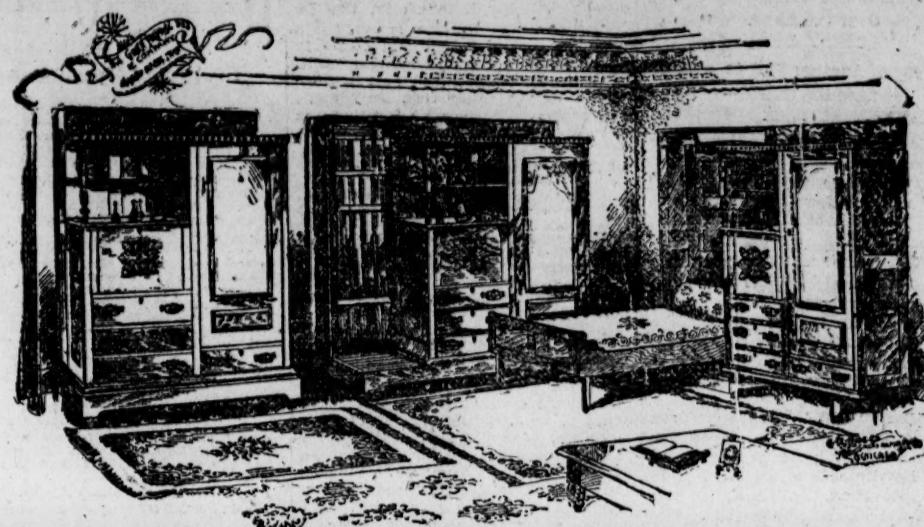
That of P. Johnson et al., asking that the street and culvert on Chicago avenue between Michigan and Brooklyn avenues be raised and put in proper shape.

RECESS UNTIL 2 o'clock p.m.

THE GUNN FOLDING BED.

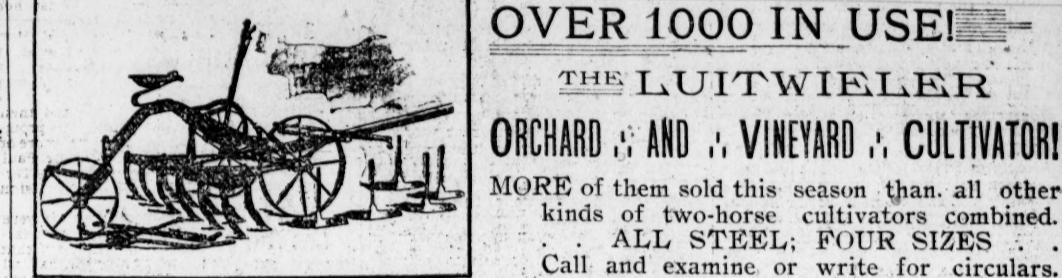
W. S. ALLEN, Agent for Los Angeles.

The only combination bed that a lady can operate with ease; that will not wear out carpets; that leaves the Cabinet and Mirror in front when the bed is down. An invitation extended to all to see this bed.



Also agent for the Imperial and Mantel Folding Beds. I have the largest stock of Carpets in the city. The nicest selected stock of Furniture, and at the lowest prices. Our Shade and Curtains Department is complete. If you want to save money, get our prices before purchasing. In some of our lines we can give you very extra inducements to close patterns. Freight paid on all country orders.

W. S. ALLEN'S Furniture and Carpet Rooms 332-334 S. Spring.



OVER 1000 IN USE! THE LUITWIELER ORCHARD AND VINEYARD CULTIVATOR!

MORE of them sold this season than all other kinds of two-horse cultivators combined.

ALL STEEL; FOUR SIZES . . . Call and examine or write for circulars.

S. W. LUITWIELER 200 North Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Louise Woodworth

## FOSS of Boston,

Will receive pupils in "The Philosophy of Expression," including oratory, pose, gesture, voice-building, facial expression, etc. REFERENCE PUPILS: J. J. Hayes, Professor of Elocution in Harvard University; Rev. Charles Eaton, D. D., (successor to Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.) New York; Mary Shaw, leading lady for Mme. Modjeska; Faun, Davenport, and other stars. Private instruction to ladies whose early advantages have been small.

Opinions of Our Great Orators:

"I do not know Mrs. Foss's equal; her pieces are too eloquent for publication."—Mrs. Livermore.

"Mrs. Foss leads her profession."—John B. Gough.

"To be appreciated she must be heard, for she is indescribably grand."—Gen. Kilpatrick.

"I have listened to all from the great Charlotte Cushman to Bernhardt, and Mrs. Foss delights me more than all."—Lillie Edgerton.

"Fortunate is the college or pupil that comes under the instruction or personal influence of Mrs. Foss."—J. W. Churchill, Professor of Oratory, Andover Theological Seminary.

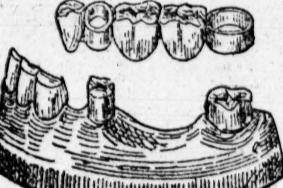
"There were over 2000 persons present at Mrs. Foss's reading at Music Hall last night, and many were turned away. It is impossible to give a fair impression of her power over a Boston audience."—Boston Globe.

"Boston has not this time unduly praised for her perfections."—Chicago Times.

Apply from 9 to 12 a.m. at Hotel Menlo, 420 South Main st.

## Teeth Extracted Free

FROM 8 TO 9 A. M.



# PASADENA.

Times Branch Office, No. 50 East Colorado st.

## IT PAYS BETTER.

Farming More Profitable Here Than in Kansas.

The Statement of One Who Knows All About It.

Some Points Relating to the Board of Trade.

An Offender Pleads Guilty and is Fined—Fertile Points on Local Topics—Brevities.

The reporter a few days ago met at Hotel Green a Kansas farmer who only recently disposed of a valuable property there, having decided to invest his money in California, where he says there is less risk and heavier profit than account of the more equable climate.

The Kansas man said that the crops have been abundant in Kansas this year. From sixty acres of land he threshed 1000 bushels of wheat. His wheat harvest would have been larger had not the dry worked damage in it. Last year from sixty-five acres he had 1810 bushels. With his corn crop the conditions were just reversed. Last year he had seventy acres in corn but hot winds destroyed it all and he harvested no corn. This year from sixty acres he obtained about 2000 bushels. In Kansas, wheat is purchased by grain dealers after a careful test with a weighing machine. No 2 wheat, which nearly all of the crop sold, sells 75 cents per bushel there last week, new corn brought 25 cents per bushel and oats the same price. The hay crop was very large and the wheat was exceptionally plentiful. It is estimated that in Dickinson county alone several thousand bushels of peaches rotted under the trees because the people could not make use of them.

Of course such a farm would pay, but as the speaker expressed it, "Farming in the land of cyclones is a game of perhaps—perhaps the crops come, and perhaps they don't." Hence his removal to California, and his probable location in or near Pasadena.

## ATTITUDE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The relation of the Board of Trade to the project of issuing a pamphlet descriptive of Pasadena should be distinguished from the relation of the Board of Trade to the proposed irrigation project.

While it is the purpose of the board to issue the pamphlet as an advertising medium, to spread abroad Pasadena's wonderful resources and attractions, in the irrigation matter the board

simply professes to act as a medium in subjecting great public interests and while it remains for the public to decide, after some sort of definite reports have been submitted by the several sub-committees. In other words, the board is not to be understood as favoring or disapproving the formation of an irrigation district, while it does decidedly favor the early publication of the pamphlet in question.

THE EVENT OF A LIFETIME.

Since the formation of a new irrigation district and the including of Pasadena within the same has been brought to prominent notice, the public, C. C. Brown comes to the front to argue the negative side of the proposition in public, the friends of the irrigation district to be allowed to choose a champion orator to espouse their cause, select the time and place of meeting, etc. This is the chance of a lifetime presented to the people of this community to be enlightened on a subject of absorbing interest. It is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to pass unheeded.

## THE MAYOR HAPPY.

Major J. P. Lukens was without doubt the happiest man in town yesterday in view of his accession to the rank of grandfather. Sunday night a daughter was born to the wife of E. E. Jones, and this happy event was witnessed by the families of the interested parties. Cigars and lead pencils were on tap all day at the Pasadena National Bank, of which institution Mayor Lukens is cashier and Mr. Jones assistant cashier, the congratulations were as numerous as they were sincere.

## FRIENDS OF HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The State board of the Children's Home Society met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday afternoon. In the evening a public meeting was held in Strong's Hall. The principal address was delivered by Dr. J. L. Bostwick, who has been connected with the work in Illinois for six years. The State headquarters of this work is in Pasadena, at No. 70 East Colorado street. Dr. J. R. Townsend is the superintendent for Southern California.

## A MUSICAL TOWN.

Pasadena has long been noted for the musical talent developed among its residents, who have acquired this reputation because of continuous and conscientious labor to master the science and to become proficient exponents of it.

The coming winter promises to heighten this fair reputation. Few towns of Pasadena's proportions can boast of two such musical organizations as the Conservatory of Opera and the Choral Society. The latter begins the winter's work under most auspicious circumstances. The musicians are all more or less talented and promise to make constant application to the study of the compositions of the best composers. With a large chorus of music loving people, the performances of this study must be a source of pride to the vocalists who compose the society and to every person of Pasadena.

The Conservatory of Opera is already a permanent musical feature of the town. Some half a dozen operas have so far been most successfully produced, so that now the members of the audience are far from amateurish when they appear on the stage. In the coming production of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" it is safe to say that all previous efforts will be eclipsed.

There are numerous other musical organizations in town but those above mentioned are the largest and best deserving of public notice.

## PERSONALS.

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Miss Neally Stephens' concert this even-

## SANTA BARBARA.

A Rather Complicated Divorce Suit Commenced.

The Paul Family's Very Peculiar Marital Experiences.

Why the Wife Wants a Separation from the Husband.

Disputed Claims Before the Board of Supervisors—Prominent Southern Pacific Officials on an Inspection Tour—Notes.

(THE TIMES conveys news to Santa Barbara twenty-four hours ahead of the San Francisco papers. The branch office and agency is at No. 70 State street, where advertisements, orders for the paper and news items may be left.)

In a country like this, where divorces are numerous and not very difficult to obtain, many peculiar complications now and then arise calling for more than the usual newspaper mention.

A case in point is that of Sarah Ann Paul of this city and Smith Paul of Indian Territory. This couple was married in 1875, and for some years past life has not been that ideal happy dream that is sometimes read about in the novels of the day.

The lady was young, poor and honest: the groom was old, rich and hard-hearted, and had been the husband of a Chickasaw Indian woman with whom he had raised a large family, all of whom, so far as known, are still living.

For some years past Mr. and Mrs. Paul have made Santa Barbara their home, and now own considerable property here.

About a year ago, so the gossip declare, Mr. Paul, at divers times, made life anything but pleasant for his poor wife, and as a result a suit for divorce was brought by the much-abused spouse against her lord, alleging extreme cruelty.

Before the case came up for trial Mrs. Paul had repented, and on the repeated assurance that he would change base and be good and kind to his wife, the suit was dismissed.

Things ran on nicely for a time and then Mr. Paul forgot or disregarded his promises and the old-time tactics were more or less renewed. A few months ago Mr. Paul left his wife here and went back to the Territory without making sufficient provision for her support.

A few months after he left, people here were surprised to see a dispatch from that far-off home of Mr. Paul's to the effect that Smith Paul, a son, and a grand-son had all been divorced by the same court and on the same day.

Some sort of an Indian-court summons was served on Mrs. Paul in this city, and another came from San Francisco a few days ago, and another a demurral to the complaint—an impossible thing. She paid no attention to the matter, and a decree, such as it was, was given to Mr. Paul by the District Court of the Chickasaw Nation.

Now comes Mrs. Paul by her attorney and asks the Superior Court of this county to annul her divorce and alimony, and, failing to do so, to provide a summons to be forwarded to Mr. Paul in the Territory; and this is the strange part of the affair, for it is well known that, according to the practice of the courts, the divorce of one person to a marriage contract divorces both, except in case of fraud; but in this case the attorney for Mrs. Paul is of the opinion that the decree of the court in granting her husband a divorce, in the manner it did, is irregular and will not be recognized by the courts here. He says if the decree had been made by the Federal Court of the Territory there would no question as to its validity and competence. As it will proceed, as much as result in testifying to the validity of a Chickasaw Indian court's judgment, and, therefore, the issue is almost of national interest.

Another feature of this complicated affair is, that it is understood that Mr. Paul, depending on his decree good and sufficient, had already found another dusky bride in the Territory, and was about to be on the shady side three-score years and ten. It is evidently a case of "where me and Paul differs."

## A PROTEST.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county quite a contest was made by Joseph Sexton and John F. More of Goleta against the payment of claims in favor of D. D. Burdette, a bridge builder and J. H. McNulta, a road contractor, who had been divorced by the court. It was illegal and should not be allowed by the board. That body after hearing both sides of the question decided to allow the claims over the protests. This was the last of the matter until Saturday last, when Auditor Johnson was served with what purported to be a protest asking him to defer drawing on the fund for these claims until the matter could be heard and determined by the Superior Court. This protest bears the names of Sexton More "by" R. B. Canfield and Thomas McNulta as attorneys, and the signatures are not those of either of those gentlemen. Mr. Johnson does not regard the protest as any consequence in finding a way to pay the bill, and when he investigated these matters, when they allowed the bills, he drew the warrants for the amount of the protested bills; but Auditor Lincoln has refused to register the warrants and there the matter stands for the present. The outcome of the affair will be awaited with interest.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Keller's—Nelson Smith, George Rubesch, Los Angeles; W. F. Boardman, San Francisco; M. E. Johnson, Chicago, Palomares C. A. Warner; E. P. Grimes, K. B. Blader, Los Angeles; Jesse E. Priest, James N. Kowalski, San Francisco; T. S. Murphy, San Jose; H. G. Gulick, San Diego; Brown C. Merle, F. P. Troxell, C. F. Burkhardt, Mrs. E. N. Long, G. H. Pettingill of Los Angeles, William Simpson, U. S. Gauger, M. Flinnagan, H. McKeown, Charles McManus, Daniel King, S. H. King, C. L. Doychert of San Francisco; H. W. Burdette, S. L. St. Louis; J. C. B. Smith, W. A. Hodskins, E. J. Fouke, Monrovia; J. W. McClintoch, Chicago; W. R. McDonald, Portland, Or., E. F. Seaman writes from Escalier, Mich., that he expects to return to Pomona to live.... The wife and daughter of J. E. Patterson are expected tomorrow morning from Belvidere, Ill. They will be followed by a band of 150 persons, D. B. Stafford, who died Saturday morning, being embalmed by J. E. Patterson, for forwarding to Pontiac, Ill., where interment will take place.... J. L. Overton went to Los Angeles yesterday.

## POMONA PERSONALS.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Councilman E. H. Elliott, returned yesterday from San Francisco, where she has been on a six weeks visit.... Mrs. Sarah Smith returned to her home in Beaver City, Nev., yesterday, via Sausalito route. She spent the summer in Pomona, Calif., with F. G. and J. S. Smith, on Holt Avenue.... Mrs. J. S. Smith, the grocery business of Lorbeer &amp; Pfeifer, has sold out to J. T. McClinton, who started the Pomona bakery and then sold it to B. K. Galbreath.

Jefferson Bennett died Sunday, aged 55 years. The funeral will take place today at Pomona.

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## THE PRACTICE OF LAW.

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## BRIEFS.

The billiard tournament is rapidly drawing to a close. In the last games played Colby beat Slater and Krebs beat Seaver. Colby and Tyler are now first and third place, respectively, having won the tournament.

The rainy weather continues and prophesies of rain are heard on every hand.

Last evening the heavens were overcast with clouds and a fine misty rain was falling.

## THE HUSTLER.

The Hustler, a farce comedy, played to a large and enthusiastic audience here last night.

The funeral of Mrs. Lotta Williams took place from Unity Church at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The protestant papers in the suit of Dr. George Washington Jenkins vs. Julia A. Jenkins for a divorce, were filed with the Clerk of the Court yesterday.

A complaint was filed yesterday afternoon before Justice Crane, charging Leroy Prescott with malicious mischief, and a warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for service.

## DANIELS.

Dan Daniels, of the stage line, told THE TIMES yesterday that he had been engaged by independent Filmore of the Southern Pacific Railroads to represent the Bankers' Convention which convenes there today.... Mr. Walron, connected with H. S. Crocker's Railway Guide, is in the city.... Frank of the Independents and a party of friends leave today for a camping trip, finding a place to go to now that the Santa Fe railroad left for Los Angeles yesterday.... A. N. Towne and C. F. Crocker are among the party and it may reasonably be inferred that they are coming on business connected with the right-of-way for the gap railroad to be constructed for Ellwood to Santa Margarita.

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## SHILOH CATHREE REMEDY.

A poser cure for Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, and Canker-mouth. Wholesale by Haas, Baruch &amp; Co., and all retail druggists.

## WHITE ROSE FLOUR.

Can be had at Jevins, 136 and 138 North Spring st.

## OLMSTEAD.

Born Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> to the wife of D. V. Olmstead, a daughter.

## BORN.

Hervey Jones, C. K. Hayes, E. W. Jones, G. W. Hughes, Sam Lewis.

## OFFICES.

T. J. WELDON.

## DIRECTORS.

R. M. WIDNEY, President.

D. O. MILITMORE, Vice-President.

GEO. L. ARNOLD, Cashier.

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## CITY BRIEFS

Joseph Burns, a vagrant, was convicted by Justice Austin yesterday and will be sentenced to day.

Chief of Police Glass was slightly better yesterday, but it will be several days before he can resume his duties.

Constable Clements has returned from a business trip to San Francisco, where he has been for several days past.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Postal Telegraph office for Mrs. C. Richards, H. S. Wood, and A. M. Adams.

Eliza Constance, "who," who was arrested by the police detectives Saturday night, was convicted and sentenced to ninety days on the chain gang by Justice Austin yesterday.

A Mexican named V. Valenzuela was arrested by Detective Bosquie yesterday, on a charge of having robbed an Alameda street woman of \$15. He was before Justice Owens, and will have his trial next Monday morning.

There is quite a boom in electrical mat-

ters in the city. John T. Gaffey yes-

terday applied to the Council for a fran-

chise for furnishing electrical power, light,

etc., and for the construction of conduits,

the erection of poles, etc.

The police were yesterday notified that a gang of tramps, headed by Tom Wilson, were in the city. They were seen to get off a train a short distance up the road, and are looked for to-day or to-mor-

row, if they can "make connection."

The Orphans' Fair will be held at Armitry Hall, commencing on the 19th and continuing to the 24th, under the charge of the Sisters. As this institution provides a home for orphans of all creeds and nationalities, the fair will doubtless be largely patronized.

The first train from Santa Monica yesterday morning ran into a hand car near the University station and sent it flying into the air. There were half a dozen laborers on the car, but singular to state, no damage was done, and not one of the men received even a scratch.

The annual meeting of colored people was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church last evening, when the Mexican colonization scheme was further discussed. Rev. C. N. Anderson spoke at length in advocacy of the scheme, which, however, did not seem to make much impression on his hearers.

Patrick Buck, a San Pedro sailor who has been up in the San Joaquin Valley, was a drunk in the city yesterday last night, and was seen by a Mexican, who invited him to go home with him. When they reached a dark alley near the San Fernando street depot, another man rushed out and struck Buck over the head with a stick of wood, and the two robbed him of \$3.50. Buck was taken to the receiving hospital, where his head was fixed up.

## NEWS AND BUSINESS

### The Weather.

U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11, 1891.—At 5:07 a.m. the barometer registered 30.99; at 5:07 p.m., 30.03. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 60° and 63°. Maximum temperature, 70°; minimum temperature, 50°. Partly cloudy.

Lunch room open 12 to 2 o'clock at Woman's Exchange, 221 South Broadway.

Heidi, new studio, 213 South Spring st.

Neatness, elegance, great variety in bill of fare, fine service and moderate prices—these are what wins at Koster's Cafe.

The directors of the Agricultural Association met yesterday afternoon, and arranged the final details for the races.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for S. S. Webster, A. L. Wilcox, Roberts and Robin son.

We notice Alpine wall plaster is being used on iron lath in the Lorrende Building on North Spring street. August Wackerbarth, architect.

General orders, No. 21. First Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, Second Artillery, is announced as acting judge advocate of the Department of California, under Capt. H. K. Bell, who will return to his regiment.

At the meeting of the Woman's Home Mis sionary Society this afternoon at the First Congregational Church, Miss Agnes McLean will present a special "College Girls' Supplement" in New York City. The new phase of practical philanthropy is especially interesting to educated young women. All are cordially invited.

Small, snug income and no risk! A splendid business opportunity in New York city for some one who has \$5000 cash or its equivalent in good California property not too heavily encumbered. Under fair management will pay twice as much the ensuing year as is asked for it. Particulars of John T. Steele, 114 N. Spring street, room 2.

Young ladies in the city are just had their first case. It was a case of measles. For weeks he couldn't eat a thing and in all probability would have died had not W. Chamberlain & Co. fortunately started their model grocery store at 213 S. Broadway just in time. It is a great store—all the choicest staple and fancy goods and hundreds of novelties never before seen this side of the stick.

Boston annexed to Los Angeles by a continuous rail and through line of tourist sleeping cars by the Santa Fe route, commencing Thursday, September 17, 1891. Postively through without change, Los Angeles to the Hub. Santa Fe excursion conductor in charge. Call at 213 S. Broadway for 120 North Spring st. for tickets, sleeping-car berths and all information. Weekly excursions at lowest rates.

### PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Woodmaney of Cincinnati and I. C. Coffey of Aurora, Ill., are registered at the Westminster.

John P. Roke of Louisville; D. W. Phillips Chicago, and George R. Vernon of New York, are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McMahan, prominent society people of San Francisco, are paying visits to the city. They are at the Hollenbeck.

J. E. Birrell, Alex Sheoff of New York, R. A. Bell, George F. Bedwell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bangs of Chicago, are among the Easterners at the Westminster.

H. B. Burrill, Oakland; T. R. Green, J. S. Wood and I. W. Orr—San Francisco; D. R. Phillips, Chicago; D. Posner, C. R. Leggett, Newark; I. H. Colburn and W. H. Judson Boston, are among the guests at the Nadac.

Senator A. H. Colquitt, accompanied by his two daughters, Misses Hattie and Laura Colquitt, and S. M. Inman and two daughters, Misses Inman and Hattie Inman, of Atlanta, Ga., are spending several weeks in Los Angeles. They have apartments at the Westminster.

### Frank X. Engler,

Piano tuner and repairer, 316 W. Second st.

WE MAKE A specialty of fine Teas. Try our butter. It is the best. W. Chamberlain & Co., 213 South Broadway.

### Everyman.

More of the celebrated Columbus buggies received by Hawley, King & Co.

IF YOU are a lover of Formosa Oolong treat yourself to a pound of the most exquisite, \$1.50, at H. Jevne's.

CANNED GOODS. All kinds of the best grade. W. Chamberlain & Co., 213 South Broadway.

WE CARRY the best brands of crackers, High Teas, Pulman Wafers, Snowknakes, etc. W. Chamberlain & Co., 213 South Broadway.

WE CARRY the finest line of Teas in Los Angeles. No. 213 South Broadway.

## THE HUNSAKER CASE.

The Preliminary Examination Before Justice Owens.

The "Countess" in Court, Although Still Quite Sick.

Where the Money Came from to Buy the Saloon.

All of the Funds Furnished by the Woman—The Transfer of the License—Some Very Queer Transactions.

The notorious Hunsaker embezzlement case was called on preliminary examination in Justice Owen's department of the Police Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

It will be remembered that Ben Hunsaker, the son of a San Francisco attorney, opened the old Carlton saloon a few months ago with money belonging to a young woman who came down here with him, and called herself Mrs. Sarah Jane Griffin-Clark, or, as she is commonly called the "Countess." After a short but brilliant run, a row took place in the Hunsaker-Clark camp, and the "Countess" had Hunsaker arrested on a charge of having embezzled \$7500 belonging to her, and also having robbed her of \$150, thus making two cases against him.

Both cases were set for hearing yesterday morning, and quite a dispute between Messrs. Davis and Phibbs of the District Attorney's office who appeared for the State, and C. C. Stephens, Esq., who represented the defendant, took place as to which case should be examined first.

The Court finally settled the matter by ordering the attorneys to proceed with the embezzlement case.

Much to the astonishment of the defense, the "Countess" appeared in court. They have claimed all the time that she would not appear, for the reason that she is too much in love with Ben Hunsaker to push the case, but she showed up in good shape, notwithstanding the fact that she has been quite sick and is yet weak. She was accompanied by her sister and a few friends, and wore a look on her face which means mischief for the defendant, if it is within her power to make him suffer.

F. C. Haines was the first witness. He said that the "Countess" deposited a draft for \$4500 in the Los Angeles National Bank, August 10 last, in favor of the defendant, and the money was drawn out by him. The draft was on a San Francisco bank and was made payable to Sarah Jane Griffin.

A. Hodley was the next witness. He stated that the "Countess" deposited \$1300 in the California National Bank on the 17th of August, under the name of Annie Boothman. The money was made payable to the defendant and was drawn out by him. When she first called at his bank she had a pass-book on a San Francisco bank for \$800 and wanted to draw the money on the book, but the bank refused and secured a draft from the bank for her.

A recess until 2 o'clock was then taken.

### Afternoon Session.

After the regular police business had been disposed of, the taking of testimony was resumed in the Hunsaker case, the "Countess" being the first witness called, when she stated that her name is Sarah Jane Clark. She has known the defendant since last July and on the 26th of September the defendant embezzled \$7500 of her.

She was shown a check for \$4500 signed by her and payable to the defendant, but she did not seem to know exactly when she delivered Hunsaker the check.

When she came here with Ben Hunsaker she told him that she had a certificate of deposit for \$4500 in San Francisco and he asked her to send it and it came down by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, and she went to a bank on the corner of First and Spring streets in this city, where she signed the check and Hunsaker drew the money. She never again saw the money. The money was given to Hunsaker for the purpose of putting it in the Carlton saloon. He was to manage the place for her. She was to put up the money and he run the saloon for her. He was to make a monthly statement for the purpose of showing her how the business was progressing, but he failed to do so. They had several conversations about the business, and when she wanted it in her own name he told her that she could not get a license and made a number of excuses. He never told her at any time that he would put any of his own money in the place for her. She was to put up the money and he run the saloon for her. He was to make a monthly statement for the purpose of showing her how the business was progressing, but he failed to do so. They had several conversations about the business, and when she wanted it in her own name he told her that she could not get a license and made a number of excuses. He never told her at any time that he would put any of his own money in the place for her.

On the 8th of September Ben was arrested by a San Diego officer on a charge of adultery, and his father came to her late at night and told her that he must have \$1000 to bail Ben out. The money was returned by the father, but Ben got \$800 the day it was returned to pay for a horse and buggy, as he told her.

Objections were made to her answers by the defense, when witness turned to the old man and snapped out:

"Yes, and the old man has borrowed money from me in San Francisco, but he paid it back."

When Ben got money from her he always told her it was to pay bills, or something of that kind. She never got any of the money back. She gave him sums at various times to pay expenses at hotels and for railroad travel. She also gave him money before they left San Francisco. Out of all the money, she paid him she never received a cent back, except a few cents he paid for in a restaurant.

At one time, when she was in San Francisco, old man Hunsaker went out riding with her on a street car, and he wanted to borrow \$1500 from her.

The questions on this point were objected to and sustained by the Court.

Witness demanded the return of her money, or that the place be made over to her, as soon as she learned that it was in the name of O. W. Hunsaker. When she asked him why the place was being run in the name of O. W. Hunsaker, he told her that he was afraid his wife would get angry, and then he left her.

The defense here objected to evidence on a battery case, and the objection was sustained.

Witness stated that a note was given and indorsed by the "Countess" for the old man, when defendant's attorney rose and told witness that she should not talk that way.

The "Countess," pointing to the old man, said: "Why, the very clothes he now wears were paid for out of my money. The note was for \$1200."

The Court: I do not want to go into outside questions, and the \$1200 note is ordered stricken out.

At this stage of the proceedings witness was withdrawn and old man Hunsaker was sworn, and questioned re-

## In Every Receipt

that calls for baking powder, use the "Royal." Better results will be obtained because it is the purest. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work.

"I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others."

C. GORJU, Cheif, Delmonico's.

garding a copy of an agreement for a bill of sale of the saloon.

The document was read and the "Countess" was recalled.

The document stated that O. W. Hunsaker transferred the place to Kennedy and Chambers.

The State tried to bring out the fact that if the money was put in Ben Hunsaker's hands and he was to manage it for her, then that did it get in the hands of Kennedy and Chambers.

Witness stated that she never authorized defendant to transfer the property to any one. When she found that the place was in her brother's (O. W. Hunsaker's) name she wanted it made out in her name.

At this stage of the proceedings the "Countess" stated that she was too sick to go on with the case and a recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

## MILLINERY

Largest Assortment in City, Stylish Shapes, New Designs in Pompon Effects, Fancy Ribbons and Ostrich Tops at Low Prices.

Where to buy? that's the question. No article a lady wears, so important as the headgear. It must be stylish and becoming; else good taste is not displayed. Mozart's 240 S. Spring st. shows the most complete assortment of Trimmed Hats and Toques ever exhibited in this city—the prices of which are within reach of all. It is Mozart's specialty to meet the demands in Millinery with the finest quality and best styles, at low prices. This week will be the commencement of lower prices than ever. See the 8 Hats, all elegantly Trimmed. See 200 Caps, all elegantly Trimmed. See 500 Bonnets, all elegantly Trimmed. See 350 Hats and Toques, any one cost you double elsewhere. Children's trimmed school hats, 25 cents: white crown and black brim, 35 cents: a stylish strong hat worth double the money. Trimming Hats to order, 25 cents.

For style in trimming, artistic taste in design, you must go to

ZOGLART'S FINE MILLINERY,

240 South Spring st.

Between Second and Third.

Salesladies Wanted.

To All Young Men Who May Read This Notice:

The undersigned will sell to young men between the ages of 21 and 35, ten acres of the best orange land in Southern California at a discount of 10 per cent. from regular prices. This offer is made to encourage young men to become owners of a homestead, which they can improve and call their own, and thereby increase their value in their country's stability and prosperity. Address Lowell L. Rogers, general manager of South Rialto Land and Water Company, No. 209 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

For Wilson's Peak:

Public Bus Line, to all parties taking animals of Holmes & Van Doren. For Wilson's Peak, burros \$1 for round trip; mules, \$2. Order camp accommodations, animals and bus in advance, by letter or telephone.

HOLMES & VAN DOREN, Sierra Madre, Cal.

COMBINATION COFFEE, always freshly roasted, three pounds for \$1.00 at H. Jevne's.

DR. WONG HIN:

Chinese physician and surgeon, has resided in Los Angeles six years. His reputation as a thorough physician has been fully established and appreciated by many. His large practice is sufficient proof of his ability and honest character.

The doctor graduated in the foremost colleges, also practiced in the largest hospitals of Canton, China. The doctor speaks Spanish fluently.

Office: New number, 639; old number, 117, Upper Main st. P. O. box 564, station C.

TENTH YEAR.

## FACTS ARE... Stubborn Things.

Although not generally known, nevertheless, it is a fact that

*Frank, Gray & Co.*

COR. SPRING AND THIRD STS.

... SELL ...

## Ribbons 25 Per Cent Cheaper

Than several of the first-class Dry Goods Houses of Los Angeles, the Quality being identical.

## Their Prices:

## Our Prices:

No. 2 Gros Grain.....	6c
No. 4 Gros Grain.....	10c
No. 5 Gros Grain.....	12c
No. 7 Gros Grain.....	15c
No. 9 Gros Grain.....	20c
No. 12 Gros Grain.....	25c
No. 16 Gros Grain.....	30c

No. 2 Gros Grain.....	5c
No. 4 Gros Grain.....	9c
No. 5 Gros Grain.....	10c
No. 7 Gros Grain.....	12c
No. 9 Gros Grain.....	15c
No. 12 Gros Grain.....	20c
No. 16 Gros Grain.....	25c

We offer no baits, nor do we sell goods at one price today and another tomorrow. Our business is strictly legitimate and no misrepresentations allowed under any circumstances. In corsets, muslin underwear, infants' outfits, etc., our stocks are immense and exquisite, and at prices defying competition.

We fearlessly assert that a more choice dress goods stock than we now have cannot be found in the city, and at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

Call, Examine, and be Convinced.

## Renewed Activity in the Land Department

—OF THE—

## Bear Valley Irrigation Company

If you want to make an investment that will

PAY ONE HUNDRED PER CENT,  
BUY ALESSANDRO LAND, PRICE \$120 PER ACRE.

TERMS—\$300 cash, \$800 April 15, 1892, \$300 January 1, 1893, \$300, January 1, 1894.

WATER—From the famous Bear Valley system, delivered at the highest corner of every ten-acre lot, one inch to every four acres.

IMPROVEMENTS—New buildings are going up all over the tract. The four brick blocks at Moreno are receiving the finishing touches and will be occupied at once. Dry goods and groceries, provisions and feed, hardware and agricultural implements at lowest cash prices at Moreno. 4000 acres are, or will be planted this season by the owners of the land. 2000 acres will be sown to grain by the owners. Balance of land sold will be planted and sown to grain, by request of absent owners. The 6000 acres west of Alessandro Townsite will be let to outside parties to sow wheat or barley, as it has not been surveyed and is not at present on the market. So Alessandro, the entire 21,000 acres, will, the coming season, be the beauty spot of Southern California, completely covered, as it will be, with young orchards, vineyards and waving grain. All land sold will be plowed without extra charge. Send, write or call on

THEODORE CLARK,

Manager Land Department.

For maps and full particulars, office of Bear Valley Irrigation Company, Academy of Music, Redlands, Cal.

EAST WHITTIER

This space will soon contain some interesting news from East Whittier. That portion of country lying along the southern slope of the Puente Hills has long been an attractive place for home-seekers, its only drawback being lack of water. That disadvantage is now overcome by the East Whittier Land and Water Company's magnificent water system of eleven miles of solid cement work with a capacity of 20 million gallons daily and now carrying 5 million gallons of purest artesian water.

The East Whittier Land and Water Company will soon place on the market a few hundred acres of the choicest land in Southern California at a very low price, with the finest water in the country going with the land. If seeking a home with beautiful location, richest soil, purest air and water, the best of society, churches and schools, all in plain sight of Los Angeles and the ocean, and at lowest rates, come to East Whittier, or write to

A. L. REED, General Manager,  
WHITTIER, CAL.

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT!

GUSTAV C. RHEIN, Artistic  
Photographer

114 S. SPRING ST., Opp. Nadeau Hotel.

Strictly first-class productions in all branches of Photography. None but the highest grade of work known to the art, both in style and finish, made at this gallery.

LOS ANGELES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1891.

## THE TIDE TURNING

Against the Tyranny of Trades-Unionism.

The Handwriting on the Wall Interpreted by a New York Journal.

The Recent Raid on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Cowardly Politicians and Newspapers That Fall Down—A Slavery That Is Becoming Intolerable—A Swift Reaction Coming.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The discussions which have grown out of the attempt to coerce the Secretary of the Treasury to comply with an unreasonable request of some members of the trades union show that the tide of public opinion is turning, as we predicted it would, against these organizations. The position taken by the unions is totally untenable, and all right-minded men must see it at last. The controversy began many years ago with the strike for wages. Some restless individual, anxious to be recognized as a leader of men, began to stir up a mutiny in a manufacturing establishment, and persuaded the workmen to combine and agree not to work except at a stipulated advance in wages. This was a violation of right principle, and should have been put down at the outset. Any workman not under contract had a right to quit the service if dissatisfied with his wages, and if the employer could find a substitute willing to take the place on the same terms, the result would show that compensation, regulated by the law of supply and demand, was all that could be exacted.

The combination to effect an object like the one under consideration was always regarded as against public policy, and by the common law was punished by fine or imprisonment. A man dissatisfied with his grocer, or his butcher, or his doctor, or his tailor, or his shoemaker, could withdraw his custom. But he could not organize a combination to take trade or patronage away from any one who offended him. It then became a conspiracy, for which, upon conviction, there was a heavy penalty. The customer of the grocer might have ample reason for going to another shop, and he was at full liberty to do this and to change as often as he liked, but if he was allowed to organize a party to deprive a grocer of his trade, and the law took no notice of the conspiracy, he would array his band of followers against every dealer or doctor in the place and compel the payment to him of blackmail by all who depended on public favor or patronage.

The strikes were permitted, not because they were right in principle, but because there was always more popular sympathy with the men who worked for a living than with the capitalist who employed them. After the strikers had left the service it then became a question whether enough unemployed hands could be found to supply the vacany on the rejected terms. At first this was the only question, but human nature being what it is, the men on a strike could not bear to be idle and see their places filled by others.

They would plead with the new recruits, they would assail them with opprobrious epithets, and when these failed they would assault them and compel them by whatever force and violence were necessary to keep away from the offered employment. There were no interests too sacred and no means too desperate, when the passions of the strikers were once excited. They would murder a "scab," and they would recklessly destroy a mill or a factory if they were likely to fall in their purpose.

When employers began to take means to guard against such interruption of their work, the unions came into being, and not only rapidly extended their enterprise among all engaged in a given trade, but joined hands with other trades to maintain their supremacy and keep the power in their own hands.

If the hod-carriers at work in aiding the erection of a building struck for higher wages, or to gain some special privilege, and others were found to take their places, then every mason or carpenter or man of any trade employed about the premises left his place and everything was kept stationary until those laborers were taken back at the advance or on the terms they demanded. And no union man must work where one not in the order was allowed to perform any services whatever. It made no difference what the relations were between this one non-union man and his employer, he must be driven from that place and not allowed to find work in any other within the whole country. He and his family might starve for all these unionists cared; he had no right they felt bound to respect.

If any employer with large capital or great executive ability sought to establish his independence of such dictation, then came in the boycott, to deprive him of patronage and to drive him out of business. If he was a brewer no union man must taste of the product of his brewery, or patronize a shop where his beer was kept on sale. If he was a lumberman no vessel must be unloaded that brought his boards or lumber to market, or if landed, no owner of a cart must transport it through the streets, no driver must have anything to do with it. If in spite of this it reach a yard and is offered for sale, then no one must deal with that jobber, or with anything he has in stock, and at last if the lumber fights its way to a building or a fence, or any establishment intending to use it, then every union workman in or about that concern must leave on the instant and make it hot for any one not in the union who undertakes to fill the vacancy.

No factory employing non-union men can sell a hinge, or a door-knob, or a pound of nails for use when the fact becomes known. All the twenty-seven men employed in finishing a dwelling in this vicinity quit work a few days since because the pulley to be put up in the dumb waiter came from a non-union shop, and they are still waiting to hear by cable from the owner, who sailed for Europe and has not landed, whether he is willing to use a wheel of some other make.

This is becoming more and more intolerable every day, and the people are waking up to the fact that no form of slavery is more galling or harder to bear. The remedy would be swift and sure if the newspapers were once emancipated and their editors were permitted to speak more emphatically in favor of freedom. As it is the owner and publisher hides tremblingly behind his subscription list, or the counter where his paper is on sale and fears

the effect of a boycott on his circulation if the writers for his columns were once allowed to speak their minds and tell the public what every honest observer must feel in regard to the outrages thus inflicted on a too patient people. The politicians who have dared to offend the "labor vote" are slowly awakening to the fact that a vast majority of the people are on the other side of this question and are heartily tired of the common bondage. There will be a swift reaction someday, and we hope it is near at hand.

## JUMPED THE TRACK.

Cable Car Accident at Seventh Street and Broadway.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning the rear car of a cable train jumped the track at the corner of Seventh street and Broadway and capsized in sure enough railroad style. There were only five or six people on the car, but they were piled off in a heap, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

One lady was somewhat bruised about the head and shoulders, and a man was badly scratched, but the rest of the passengers escaped without injury, and the car was not damaged.

The electric people are putting down their track at this point, and the cable track is somewhat "out of plumb" in consequence.

## A PIUS FRAUD.

Career of Rev. Mr. Yates at San Pedro.

Founded a "Mission" and Then Went on a Big Drunk, Which Ended in His Unconventional Departure.

Rev. Mr. Yates, the street preacher who has been cutting some figure in police circles at Pasadena during the past week, appears to have something of a history. A San Pedro correspondent writes as follows concerning his career at that thriving seaport:

"Mr. Yates, in his desire to amuse your Pasadena correspondents, recounts of the trials and tribulations of a preacher calling himself the Rev. Mr. Yates, who drifted into that city of holiness and politicians, a few days ago, I think. It might interest your Pasadena reader to know something about the reverend gentleman's experience in San Pedro. Mr. Yates landed in San Pedro a few weeks ago, and immediately proceeded to preach and pray for about an hour on Sixth street. After he had finished his sermon, he visited many of the business houses here and collected a few dollars for the purpose of organizing a mission in San Pedro. The good work appeared to prosper and after a few days of street preaching and collecting, Mr. Yates appeared with a shining stovepipe hat which had been donated by one of his converts. Crocker's hall was engaged for one month, and the good people were invited to come to the mission after his daily street sermon and pray. The next day, Mr. Yates was invited to invite Mr. Yates into the back room of the Sixth street dispensary of wet groceries for the purpose of holding a general consultation on the spiritual welfare of the wicked San Pedrotos.

The discussion was earnest and animated from the start, and was frequently interrupted by calls from frantic converts. A goodly number of Mr. Yates' converts were anxiously awaiting the result of the investigation in an adjoining room and waiting the weary hours by playing "freeze-out" for the soda water, when they suddenly called into the yard at 12 o'clock a.m. by a deacon of the church, who said that the beverage is too much for his system. In fact the language used by the reverend gentleman would have shocked a deep-water sailor.

A realizing sense of his condition and surroundings seemed to come over Mr. Yates about 2 a.m., and he decided to sneak out of the window so as to get to his hotel with the least possible noise, but he had not the window down that he was principally with a pitcher full of water, which was thrown at his fevered brow, and while he wended his way through a double file of his faithful followers, the choir sang softly. "We won't go home till morning."

The following day Mr. Yates left San Pedro and a sorrowful congregation here heard nothing from him until the publications in the Times came out about his an- tis.

## THE SUPERVISORS.

The Regular Run of Routine Business.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday petitions for the vacation of certain streets at San Dimas and in the Alhambra tract were granted.

Upon motion of Supervisor Hubbard the hearing of the report of the viewers in the proposed extension of Franklin avenue was postponed until Monday next.

The hearing of the petition for the vacation of Wisconsin avenue was postponed until Wednesday next on motion of Supervisor Cook.

Upon motion of Supervisor Cook a deed from Henry C. Roberts for a strip of land twenty-five feet wide for the proposed Sierra Madre avenue through the new ward at the county hospital was accepted and ordered recorded.

The bid of F. M. Parker & Co., \$625, for the plumbing and gas fixtures in the new ward at the county hospital was accepted.

Supervisors Hubbard and Cook were appointed a committee to investigate the necessity for a bridge across the Arroyo Seco between Pasadena and La Canada.

## Returned Evil for Good.

The tramps, Harry Nolan and James Murray, who were arrested by Police Detective Bowler Saturday, and charged with petty larceny, were in Justice Austin's court yesterday, and complaints were filed against them. The officer yesterday found where they stole the silverware that was in their possession. They called at a house on San Fernando street, occupied by a Mrs. Lord, and asked for something to eat.

While she was feeding the rascals they stole a lot of her silver and made good their escape. They were arrested by Bowler on suspicion and his judgment proved to be good.

No factory employing non-union men can sell a hinge, or a door-knob, or a pound of nails for use when the fact becomes known. All the twenty-seven men employed in finishing a dwelling in this vicinity quit work a few days since because the pulley to be put up in the dumb waiter came from a non-union shop, and they are still waiting to hear by cable from the owner, who sailed for Europe and has not landed, whether he is willing to use a wheel of some other make.

This is becoming more and more intolerable every day, and the people are waking up to the fact that no form of slavery is more galling or harder to bear. The remedy would be swift and sure if the newspapers were once emancipated and their editors were permitted to speak more emphatically in favor of freedom. As it is the owner and publisher hides tremblingly behind his subscription list, or the counter where his paper is on sale and fears

## PARAGRAPHS.

## A Record of Infallible Opinions.

There are two editors in California (I will not mention their names for fear some one will suspect whom I mean) who must be natives of Kilkenny.

They quarrel better without cause than with it. When they quarrel over some real matter it sometimes happens that one or the other is right, but when they agree, it is certain that both are wrong.

I am not aware that they have ever agreed but once, and that was when one of them wanted an office, and the other recommended him. That they were both wrong is proven by the fact that the office seeker did not get the office, and he has always had a furious dislike for the other editor because he tried to impose him on the public. He could not respect a man who would induce an unfit man for an office.

and the payment therefor. As I was leaving the doctor, he said: "If this prescription does you any good, come back and let me know, for I am troubled with something similar to your want of foresight." I now know what he meant.

The optician took the new prescription, read it, and remarked that it would take time to get the proper lens, but if I wanted temporary relief he could sell me a pair of eyeglasses for 25 cents which would carry me over the interim. I took them, and have no trouble in reading the finest print. I recognize the fact that I am reading with comfort in opposition to science, which gave me pain, but I am going to continue it.

## JAYHAWKER.

## LADIES' ANNEX.

An Unusually Harmonious Session—Election of Officers.

The Ladies' Annex met yesterday at the usual hour, and an unusually harmonious meeting was enjoyed, owing perhaps to the conspicuous absence of one of the violent members.

The routine business was run through with in a very expeditious manner under the direction of Miss Bishop, the temporary chairman, who showed great skill in rushing business through a parliamentary and thoroughly business-like style.

Mrs. Wilder, from the Committee on Decoration for the coming fair, reported that at an expense of about \$50 the tables in the chamber could be supplied with carved legs, and the curtains which have heretofore been used as a covering for the unsightly legs which held the tables up could be dispensed with. The committee was given full power to act.

All the ladies of the annex were requested to go to the chamber next Wednesday to assist in making the cypress rope for decorating purposes. A vote was taken on the matter of supplying refreshments during the fair, and the ladies decided to have nothing to do with it.

The election of officers was the next order of business, and the nominations were read and a ballot taken with the following result:

President, Mrs. Hartwell; first vice-president, Mrs. Hobill; second vice-president, Mrs. Jenkins; secretary, Mrs. Gingery; assistant secretary,

## AMERICAN PUSH.

WRITTEN FOR THE LOS ANGELES TIMES,  
By EDGAR FAWCETT.

## CHAPTER IV (Continued)

He went that same evening. He did not ask for Mrs. Kennard, but that lady chose to receive him. He instantly saw that her demeanor was formal, and even a trifle austere.

"I am so sorry that poor Kathleen has a horrid headache this evening," she soon said, "and is lying down. Pray accept me, will you not, as her substitute?"

Alonzo was quietly desperate. He looked the speaker straight in the eyes as he answered, feeling that the air bristled with coming discord: "My dear Mrs. Kennard, you are the most charming of persons, if you will permit me to frame such a commonplace. But I must be frank and inform you that Kathleen there can be, to my thinking, no possible substitute."

He watched her eyelids quiver a little and her large form slightly stiffen. "But you will show mercy to my poor child's headache," she returned, with a smile that seemed just to edge her lips and no more. "You will be good enough, on that account, I am sure, to make the best of me under the circumstances."

Alonzo gave his head a short negative shake. "I can't. I want Kathleen, headache and all."

"Oh, but you're presumptuous."

"That's just what you force me to become."

"Not at all."

"Then allow Kathleen to appear."

"She too much indisposed, as I told you."

"I would like to learn that, if you please, from her own lips."

"Bless me," said Mrs. Kennard, lifting her shoulders for a moment and putting up her glasses. "You're ruder than I thought you knew how to be."

"Say more decided. And I'm compelled to add this: If Kathleen is forbidden me I neither can nor shall accept you as her proxy."

"No?" replied his hostess, with hardening face, "but suppose my daughter desires just that arrangement?"

"She does not desire it."

"You speak with a delightful confidence, really."

"Oh, Madame, let us end this!" cried Alonzo, feeling himself grow pale. "If you attempt to keep Kathleen from seeing me your effort can only produce transient results."

Mrs. Kennard threw back her head a little, as though on the verge of a scornful laugh. But either she checked herself, or something in the visitor's look checked her. Like a flash her whole visage changed. Not that it became softer, but that it surely lost in expression both subtlety and restraint.

"My dear young gentleman," she said, "I'm sorry for you, because I've always liked you. But the truth may as well be told without another instant of delay. Your engagement to my child must cease, and you know why?"

"So, then, it's open war," murmured Alonzo. "I prefer that."

"It isn't war at all. It's worldiness—an bad name you're bent on calling it."

"I'll call it the same spirit, then, that made you try to entrap into a marriage with her that crippled young English lord."

He had hit, and with poignant thrust, the heart of a wound that had never healed. She frowned, and the color left her tightening lips. While she stared at him, he went on:

"Oh, Kathleen has told me! But she never knew what love meant, then, and that was why she was such wax in your hands. It's altered with her, now; your rule isn't what it once was. If it had been you'd have kept her from writing me those letters. I've offered to release her, but she has refused. The terms of her refusal have seemed to carry with them a certain tang of yourself. Perhaps I've judged her wrongly."

"Now he rose, and went toward a door which led into the other apartments of this limited flat; he caught with one hand the curtain draped across this door, and drew it slightly aside. "It's not your opposition I fear; it's the thought that she may be influenced by it. I know, you've done all you could to dissuade her. But she must come to me scorning (yes, that's the word—scorning) such oft-often arguments as you've doubtless addressed to her, or she shall not come at all!" At this point he drew the curtain still further aside, and knowing that his voice needed only to be raised a key or so above the ordinary to make it reach the farthest room of the suite, he called with clear accents:

"Kathleen, Kathleen; I am here and wish to speak with you. Will you not come to me for at least a few moments?"

An exasperated cry broke from Mrs. Kennard, who had now gained her feet.

"You're insolent," she cried. "You're outrageous; I told you my daughter was ill. And now, sir, I'm going to leave these apartments."

But Alonzo scarcely heard this voice, for another, faint, sob-broken, and somewhat distant, had fallen on his ears. He still held the curtain sideways when Mrs. Kennard sprang towards him and tried to wrest it from his grasp.

"Do you call yourself a gentleman?" she gasped, as he thwarted her attempt.

"Do you call yourself a mother?" he replied.

And then Kathleen glided quickly through the open doorway, pale and trembling, though quite tearless.

Alonzo at once receded. From that instant his mind and voice became judicial in their calm. It was he who broke the silence, after the trio had thus met.

"Tell me," were his first words to Kathleen. "why, when I came here, did you permit your mother to meet me in your place?"

Kathleen with compressed lips, remained speechless.

"Tell me," Alonzo repeated.

The girl shot a look at her mother.

"This man has behaved like a ruffian," now rang from Mrs. Kennard. "Go back to your room, my dear, and show him that you will not see me insulted."

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She dropped her eyes as that last sentence faltered feebly into silence.

Alonzo took two or three swift steps toward her, and then paused.

"What purpose could be served," he questioned, "by your mother seeing me first?"

"None—none," she stammered.

"Are you not my promised wife? Is it not settled that we shall shortly marry? Have I not offered to break our betrothal, and have not you—?"

"I've insisted that it should be kept."

And she stretched out both hands to him.

He advanced, and caught them in both his own. "I will believe you!" he cried. "I will believe that you've never once swerved from me! It's all

that evil genius of yours—that deplorable mother!"

"Ah!" said Mrs. Kennard, in severe reproof to her daughter. "can you be willing, Kathleen, to let me suffer such indignity?"

"Your mother has just told me, Kathleen," hurried Alonzo, while he still clasped the girl's hands, "that our engagement must cease."

"Yes, those were my words, dear," panted Mrs. Kennard. "I don't deny them. You've heard me say them to yourself quite often, of late."

"Too often, mamma," came the answer. "And I've always begged you not to try and move me. But you would keep on trying. And it has done no good." She let her beautiful crystal eyes caress his face now, as she turned to Alonzo.

"You'll make this sacrifice, Kathleen!" hotly demanded her mother. "You'll marry a ruined man? you with your ideas, your ambitions?"

"Yes, yes, mamma."

"I don't want you to look on it as a sacrifice," protested Alonzo, with lips leaned close to her cheek. "And have you such grand ideas, ambitions? If this be true why, perhaps then, as I wrote you, it's better to—"

"No, no," she interrupted him, and snatched her hands from his only that she might throw both arms about his neck. And now, half whispering in his ear, she said what served for him as an ugly counter stroke to the pang of happiness just dealt him.

"When I see you, Long, I'm so strong! All doubts of our future vanish. I can't help, you know, being your daughter. There are times I've told you of them—when she seems to govern me against my will. And then she's my mother, and I love her. If I'm disappointed—if I'm fearful of just how I shall be able to bear it all—if moments come to me when, as your letters hinted, I feel that our life together may have lost something of—the expected savor and ease and gracefulness my fancy clothed it with, be lenient, be forgiving! will you not, for my sake?"

He withdrew himself from her, and at once said, with tones that bore no trace of concealment:

"To me, Kathleen, our life together now would be even happier than before. And if those moments do come to you at this early period, what may not occur when you're the wife of a poor man—a man who means to work instead of idling, and can give you simply his homespun devotion instead of that other luxurious existence you foresaw and counted on?"

"Everything horrid and forlorn may happen in the case you've pointed out!" exclaimed Mrs. Kennard. "If Kathleen marries you she will make you a host of wives!"

Alonzo had for a brief while forgotten the very presence of this lady who had just declared it with such emphasis.

"Oh, it's you again!" he said, and his countenance grew one cloud of disgust. "For God's sake cease your persecutions of this poor girl, whose greatest misfortune is the fact of her bearing your child."

"For shame!" broke from Kathleen. "What you say is false!" And at once she moved toward her mother, who swept an arm about her waist with a glad cry.

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"She does not desire it."

"You speak with a delightful confidence, really."

"Oh, Madame, let us end this!" cried Alonzo, feeling himself grow pale.

"If you attempt to keep Kathleen from seeing me your effort can only produce transient results."

Mrs. Kennard threw back her head a little, as though on the verge of a scornful laugh. But either she checked herself, or something in the visitor's look checked her. Like a flash her whole visage changed. Not that it became softer, but that it surely lost in expression both subtlety and restraint.

"My dear young gentleman," she said, "I'm sorry for you, because I've always liked you. But the truth may as well be told without another instant of delay. Your engagement to my child must cease, and you know why?"

"So, then, it's open war," murmured Alonzo. "I prefer that."

"It isn't war at all. It's worldiness—an bad name you're bent on calling it."

"I'll call it the same spirit, then, that made you try to entrap into a marriage with her that crippled young English lord."

He had hit, and with poignant thrust, the heart of a wound that had never healed. She frowned, and the color left her tightening lips. While she stared at him, he went on:

"Oh, Kathleen has told me! But she never knew what love meant, then, and that was why she was such wax in your hands. It's altered with her, now; your rule isn't what it once was. If it had been you'd have kept her from writing me those letters. I've offered to release her, but she has refused. The terms of her refusal have seemed to carry with them a certain tang of yourself. Perhaps I've judged her wrongly."

"Now he rose, and went toward a door which led into the other apartments of this limited flat; he caught with one hand the curtain draped across this door, and drew it slightly aside. "It's not your opposition I fear; it's the thought that she may be influenced by it. I know, you've done all you could to dissuade her. But she must come to me scorning (yes, that's the word—scorning) such oft-often arguments as you've doubtless addressed to her, or she shall not come at all!" At this point he drew the curtain still further aside, and knowing that his voice needed only to be raised a key or so above the ordinary to make it reach the farthest room of the suite, he called with clear accents:

"Kathleen, Kathleen; I am here and wish to speak with you. Will you not come to me for at least a few moments?"

An exasperated cry broke from Mrs. Kennard, who had now gained her feet.

"You're insolent," she cried. "You're outrageous; I told you my daughter was ill. And now, sir, I'm going to leave these apartments."

But Alonzo scarcely heard this voice, for another, faint, sob-broken, and somewhat distant, had fallen on his ears. He still held the curtain sideways when Mrs. Kennard sprang towards him and tried to wrest it from his grasp.

"Do you call yourself a gentleman?" she gasped, as he thwarted her attempt.

"Do you call yourself a mother?" he replied.

And then Kathleen glided quickly through the open doorway, pale and trembling, though quite tearless.

Alonzo at once receded. From that instant his mind and voice became judicial in their calm. It was he who broke the silence, after the trio had thus met.

"Tell me," were his first words to Kathleen. "why, when I came here, did you permit your mother to meet me in your place?"

Kathleen with compressed lips, remained speechless.

"Tell me," Alonzo repeated.

The girl shot a look at her mother.

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## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, OCT. 12, 1891.

The outlook for the season's product of dried fruit continues somewhat dubious. As to the future of the eastern market, local dealers seem entirely at sea. Some take a hopeful view, and believe that a few weeks later will see a brisk demand and corresponding advance in prices. Others are less confident and do not anticipate a strong eastern market. The producers are also much divided in opinion as to the outlook. Some are anxious to sell almost any price, while others—and these seem to be the more honest—are holding back resolved to secure higher prices. The mean while, the fruit is almost unsaleable in the local market. Some dealers loaded themselves up in the season, and now that prices have fallen, find themselves, for the time being at least, losers, and are naturally averse to going in any deeper. Other merchants have bought during the drop and now have all they care to hold. It is not so poor as many believe. The eastern market at present is evidently largely a speculative one, and for the time being the bear element seems to have the best of it. When the actual demand for consumption comes, fair or even high prices may prevail. In raisins, however, the present outlook is not favorable. A dispatch from New York says:

"There has been considerable rustling in this market for moderate quantities of new California layer raisins the past few days, and more interest shown than in first-class loose Muscatels, etc. This is due to the fact that the reason that a few goods have yet arrived, and prices have been paid that many dealers consider ridiculously high for the same goods when the latter was offered in transit. A few buyers have purchased fairly liberal quantities to arrive, but the majority have made little provision for future supplies, and there are no indications that sufficient will have to be paid for early arrivals."

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the English grain trade says: "An improved demand for flour has been a feature during the week. Foreign wheat was stronger. Oats, corn and barley have seen a moderate demand, and the English wheat advanced in making the quotation. 37s. 9d. Good white California brought 41s. and inferior Southeastern European, 41s. American red winter advanced 1s. Foreign flour is 6d. higher. Rye is scarce and 9d. higher."

Bradstreet's of New York has the following report on the market:

"The trade in the leading wool markets continues quiet. The amount of stock which has been moved is only slightly larger than for the preceding week. The tone of the market is strong and the confidence of dealers has not weakened. Values are reported as firm."

The price which are being paid by buyers in the West are on a high basis, which would indicate that dealers look for an advance in the East. Domestic fleeces have been rather neglected. In Ohio the unwashed and unmerchantable wools there are in fair demand. Quarter and three-eighths of a wool are moderately active. Texas, California, and Oregon wool is still dull. Some business has been done in Territories. The great bulk of these wools are held on consignment, and as prices have been fixed above the present position of the market, sales are restricted. Pulled wools are generally held, though there is a small demand for family wools. Some of Australian wools are slightly larger. Reports from Australia are favorable for a large clip. The sales at Melbourne and Sydney will not open until near the close of the month. Only a moderate demand is noted for carpet wools."

Portland is a quiet firm, with an upward tendency. There is considerable complaint of scarcity of hogs at the leading packing centers. Higher prices are noted in this city.

Potatoes are firmer and quotations somewhat higher.

Flour is steady. Dealers do not anticipate any immediate change unless the foreign market offers a firm line.

Fresh onions are firm. The eastern eggs now in the market are selling well.

The report of the Los Angeles clearing house for the week ending October 10, is as follows:

Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday.....\$224,538.00	\$11,539.90
Tuesday.....135,249.45	17,050.44
Wednesday.....114,014.47	20,048.30
Thursday.....119,003.25	19,291.69
Friday.....107,838.86	18,756.43
Saturday.....118,330.41	45,126.35
Total.....\$839,894.44	\$102,733.11

**MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.**

NEW YORK, OCT. 12.—MONEY—On call, \$100; closing offered at 3½ per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—At 3½@7½.

STEELING EXCHANGE—Steady; 60-day bills, 4.80; demand 4.83½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The stock market opened in sympathy with the lower London market this morning, and the bears were active all day. Atchison and St. Paul were the only really active stocks, the former furnishing a quarter of the business done. The market closed dull at the lowest prices of the day. Sugar lost 1½, Lake Shore 1½, Atchison, the Big Four and Northwestern 1½ each; Rock Island, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific and Erie 1½ each, and Wabash preterm 1 per cent.

Government bonds were steady.

**NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.**

In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, thus: "Central Pacific, 34-34½," the first figures refer to the new quotations, and the last to the closing quotations.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

Atchison.....43½-44	Imp.....21
Am. Oil.....23	Or. Nat.....76-78
Am. Express.....117	Or. L.....24
Can. Pac.....88½	Pac. 6½.....111
Can. South.....58	Pac. Mail 36½-38½
Can. Pac. 33½-33	Pen. Pac. 30-31
C. B. & Q. 97½-97¾	Reading.....39½
Del. & Lack.....14½	R. G. W. pref. 40
D. & R. G. 13½	R. G. W. pref. 72½
D. & R. G. pref. 47½	R. G. W. pref. 76½
Erie.....30½	R. G. W. pref. 82½
Kan. & Tex.....17½	St. Paul.....73½
Lake Shore.....12½	St. Paul & O. 34-34½
Louis. & N. 78½	Terminal.....13½
Mich. Cen.....100	U. P. 14½-14
Mo. Pac. 28½-29½	Wabash.....40-40½
N. P. pref. 75½-74½	W. & W. 100-100½
N. W. 111½-112	W. S. & G. 100
N. W. pref. 137½	W. Fargo.....138
N. Y. C. 109½-109½	W. & W. 100
North Am. 19	Lead Trust.....16½

**San Francisco Mining Stocks.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.

Bolcher.....1 45	Ophir.....3 70
Bell. Belch. 3 02	P. & P. 10
Crocker.....3 05	Plymouth.....2 25
Con. Vir. 3 12½	Savage.....2 45
Deadwood.....1 90	Sierra Nevada.....3 05
Homestake.....10 50	Standard.....1 40
Horn Silver.....3 35	Union Com. 2 30
Iron Silver.....1 40	Yellow Jack.....1 65
Mexican.....2 40	

**New York Mining Stocks.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

Alice.....1 56	Ontario.....38 00
Adams Com. 1 85	Ophir.....1 45
Aspinwall.....3 50	Plymouth.....2 25
Best & Belch. 3 00	Savage.....2 45
Deadwood.....1 90	Sierra Nevada.....3 05
Homestake.....10 50	Standard.....1 40
Horn Silver.....3 35	Union Com. 2 30
Iron Silver.....1 40	Yellow Jack.....1 65
Mexican.....2 40	

**Bar Silver.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—BAR SILVER—At 97@97½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—MEXICAN DOL—At 75@77½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—BAR SILVER—At 97 per ounce.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—BAR SILVER—At 44 13-16d per ounce.

**London Money Markets.**

LONDON, Oct. 12.—CONSOLS—Closing Money at 94 3-4; do. account, at 94 13-16; U. S. 4's, 1.20; do, 4½'s, 1.03; money, ½ per cent.

**Boston Stocks.**

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—CLOSING—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 43½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 57½; Mexican Central, 22½; San Diego, 18.

**GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.**

GRAN.—LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.

**Business.**

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—Wheat was lower and moderately active. The opening was

1c to 1½c lower than Saturday's closing, but the market immediately reacted under good buying, and prices advanced. The market became weak and declined 1c, rose stronger, and the closing was ½c lower than Saturday. The receipts were 1,736,000 bushels; shipments, 935,000 bushels.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: WHEAT—Was quoted steady; cash at 96½; December, 98½.

CORN—Quoted steady; cash at 54½@55½;

OATS—Quoted firm; cash at 27½; May, 31½.

BARLEY—Quoted quiet at 60.

RYE—Quoted easy at 87.

FLAX SEED—90.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—MISS PORK—Quoted steady; cash at 88½@90; January, 11.75.

LAMB—Quoted quiet; cash at 6.45; January, 6.60@6.62½.

DRY SALTED MEATS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—DRY SALTED MEATS—Shoulders quoted at 6.25@6.40; short clear, 7.35@7.45; short ribs, 6.80@7.00.

WHISKY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—WHISKY—Quoted at 1.18.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Closed at 60.

**NEW YORK MARKETS.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—COFFEE—Options closed steady, 25 to 35 points up. The sales were 21,400 bushels; October, 11,800 bushels; November, 11,050; December, 11,250. Spot Rio quoted steady.

COFFEE—Demand poor for spot and fair for futures; spot quoted steady at 58 8½c; October, 58 7½c; dull; November, 58 5½c; steady; December, 58 5½c, steady.

LEAD—Weaker; Domestic—quoted at 4.42½.

TIN—FIRM; Strals quoted at 20.10.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—CATTLE—The receipts were 18,000; the market was steady to strong; choice to extra natives were quoted at 5.60@6.35; others, 2.50@2.55; Texans, 2.10@2.40; rangers, 3.40@3.60; stockers, 2.00@2.10.

HOGS—The receipts were 26,400; the market closed higher; rough and common hogs quoted at 4.00@4.35; mixed and packers, 4.40@4.70; prime, heavy and butchers' weights, 4.75@5.45; fancy, 5.00@5.75; prime light, 4.75@5.00.

SHEEP—The receipts were 7,000; the market was active, steady to higher; native ewes were quoted at 3.50@4.25; wethers, 4.10@5.00; Texans, 3.85@4.45; wethers, 4.25@5.00.

GOATS—Quoted at 2.75@3.

BUTTER—Fair to choice, 20 to 32.

Eggs—Ranch, 37½@40c.

**SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—[SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.] The produce markets are quiet. The morning prices of leading cereals were generally steady and unchanged. Wheat was in moderate demand at quotations. Barley was quiet, but rather weak, owing to heavy receipts. Corn was quiet and quotations lower. Oats were steady with fair demand.

The vegetable market is dull. Arrivals are in excess of the demand. Potatoes are quiet with a tendency to lower prices. Onions are steady.

The markets for summer fruits continue well supplied with grapes and apples. Berries are getting scarce and prices are steady.

The market for dairy produce shows little change. Fancy roll butter is doing better. Choice ranch eggs are in demand.

**PRODUCE.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—WHEAT—Was inactive; buyer, 1.81½%; buyer, 1.73½%; seller, 1.68½.

BARLEY—Quoted and firm; buyer, 91½; seller, 91½; 1.68½.

CORN—Quoted at 2.75%.

WHEAT—Fair to choice, 20 to 32.

Eggs—Ranch, 37½@40c.

**FRUIT.**

CHICAGO FRUIT—At 106½c per pound.

CHICAGO APPLES—At 1.00@1.25 per box.

GRAPES—At 30@40c for Muscat; 23@40c for black; 25@40c for Sweetwater; 40@50c for Tokay; 60@75c for Isabella; 30@40c for Verdelis. Wine grapes, 9.00@14.00 per ton.

RAISINS—At 1.75c per pound.

BLACKBERRIES—At 4.00@5.30 per chest.

APPLES—At 25@30 per box.

PEACHES—At 25@30 per box.

PINEAPPLES—At 35@60 per box.

RASPBERRIES—Quoted 7.00@9.00 per chest.

GREEN PEARS—At 1.50@1.75 per box for common; 6.00@1.00 for Bartlett.

STRAWBERRIES—At 6.00@9.00 per chest for Sharpless; and 9.00@10.00 for Longfellow.

LEMONS—Mexican, 4.00@5.00 per box.

LEMONS—Sicily, quoted at 7.50@8.00; California, 1.50@2.00 for common to choice.